

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 17 July 1963		2. LOCATION Spencer, W Va		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Satellite <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 1040PM GMT 18/0140Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION not reported		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one		9. COURSE NE	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Report in letter of space vehicle observed overhead in flight to NE or ENE. Requested identification.				11. COMMENTS ECHO ruled out. if space vehicle then 1963B THETA I. Duration not reported. High flying a/c have been reported as Satellites also. Case considered as a possible satellite on the limited data presented.	

FORCE UFO FORM

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- b. A few
- c. Many
- d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight—pitch dark
- d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS (Circle One):

- a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER (Circle One):

- a. Dry
- b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

not sure

10. The object appeared: (Circle One):

- a. Solid
- b. Transparent
- c. Vapor
- d. As a light
- e. Don't remember

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? (Circle One):

- a. Brighter
- b. Dimmer
- c. About the same
- d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object

Brighter than a cars light

12. The edges of the object were:

- (Circle One):
- a. Fuzzy or blurred
 - b. Like a bright star
 - c. Sharply outlined
 - d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

13. Did the object:

(Circle One for each question)

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|
| a. Appear to stand still at any time? | Yes | <u>No</u> | Don't know |
| b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time? | <u>Yes</u> | No | Don't know |
| c. Break up into parts or explode? | Yes | <u>No</u> | Don't know |
| d. Give off smoke? | Yes | <u>No</u> | Don't know |
| e. Change brightness? | Yes | <u>No</u> | Don't know |
| f. Change shape? | Yes | <u>No</u> | Don't know |
| g. Flash or flicker? | <u>Yes</u> | No | Don't know |
| h. Disappear and reappear? | <u>Yes</u> | No | Don't know |

Official U.S. Air Force

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14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

I was in my house I was in the bedroom when I saw it I ran to the picture window but didn't see anything

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

No

Don't know.

If you answered YES, then tell what

it moved behind:

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

☒ No

Don't know.

If you answered YES, then tell what

in front of:

17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

a. Sound

No sound

b. Color

different lights around center, dull

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

about 1/1000

19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



could see 1st and last light couldn't identify the rest

UFO form continued

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20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One)

☒ Yes

☐ No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate?

*about 20 miles per hour
then it must of sped*

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One)

☐ Yes

☒ No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was?

*up to 1000 miles per
hour because in about
1 minute it was gone*

22. Where were you located when you saw the object?

(Circle One):

☒ Inside a building - *my house*

b. In a car

c. Outdoors

d. In an airplane (type)

e. At sea

f. Other

23. Were you (Circle One)

a. In the business section of a city?

☒ b. In the residential section of a city?

c. In open countryside?

d. Near an airfield?

e. Flying over a city?

f. Flying over open country?

g. Other

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)

a. North

c. East

e. South

g. West

b. Northeast

d. Southeast

f. Southwest

h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One)

☐ Yes

☐ No

25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses

Yes

☒ No

b. Sun glasses

Yes

☒ No

c. Windshield

Yes

☒ No

d. Window glass

☒ Yes

☐ No

e. Binoculars

Yes

☒ No

f. Telescope

Yes

☒ No

g. Theodolite

Yes

☒ No

h. Other

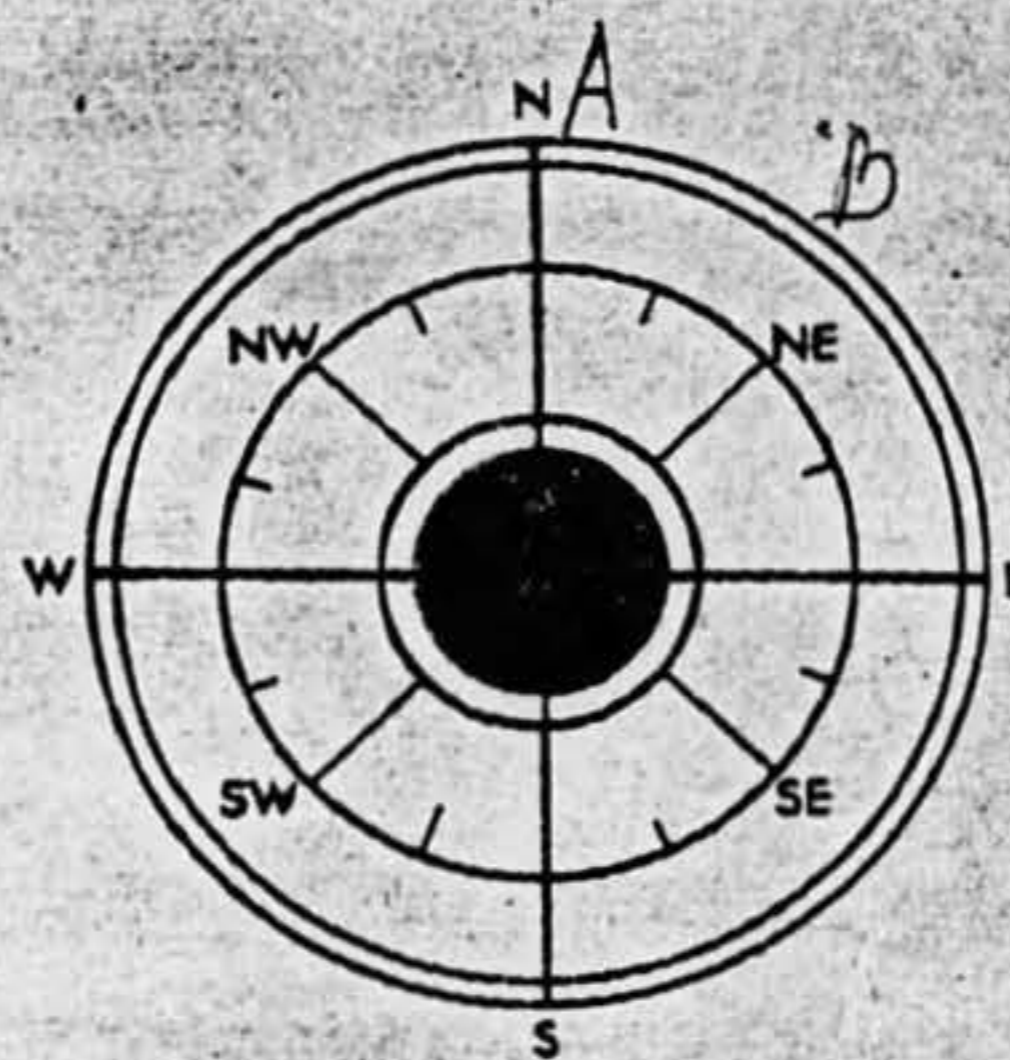
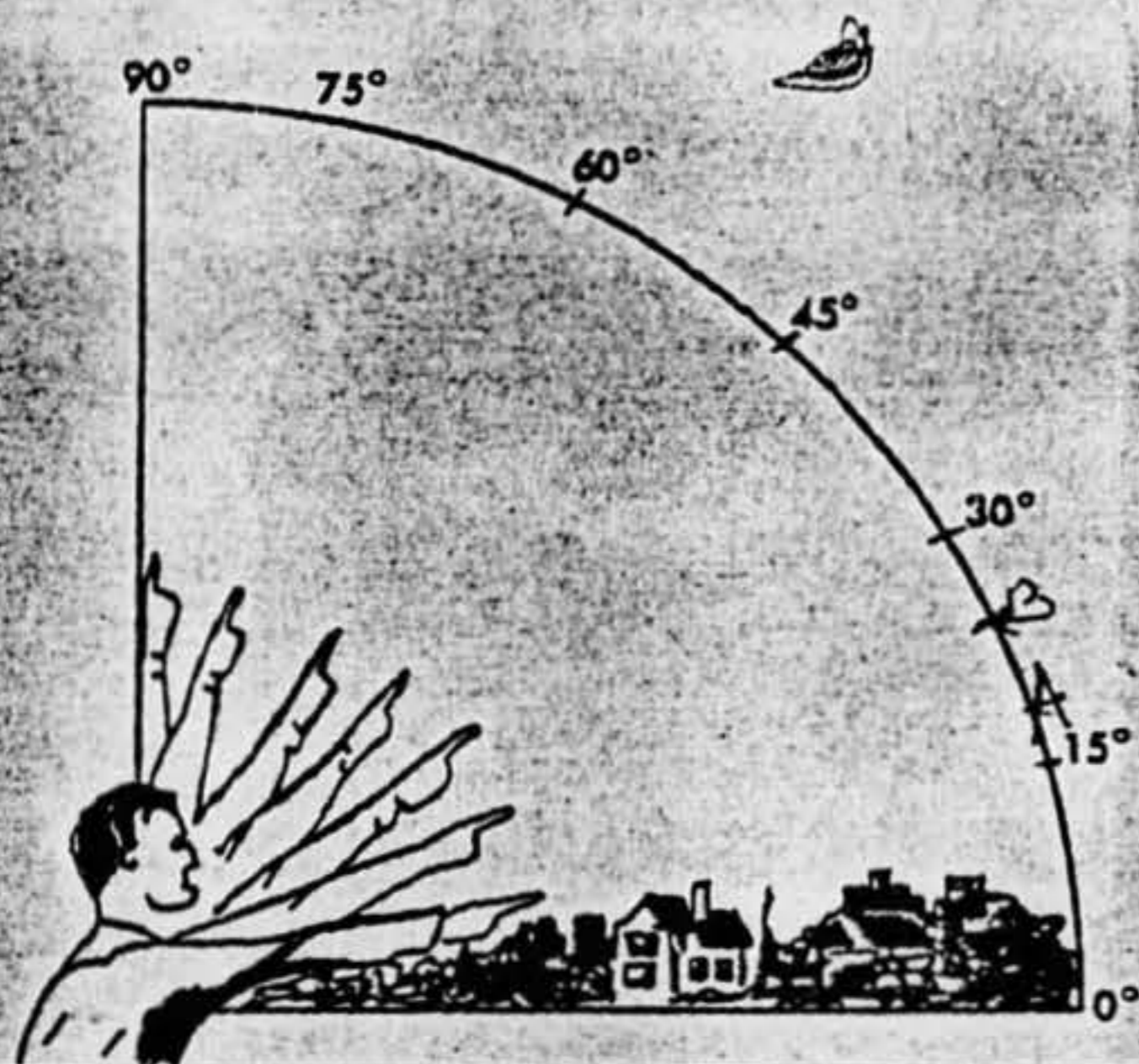
26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

*two symbols about 22 1/2 feet in diameter
cupped together with a belt of lights*

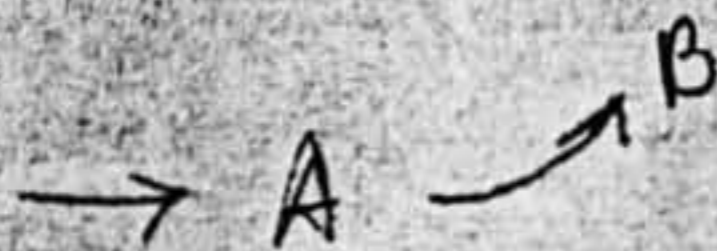
Official U.S. Air Force

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27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last* saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you *last* saw the object.



28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

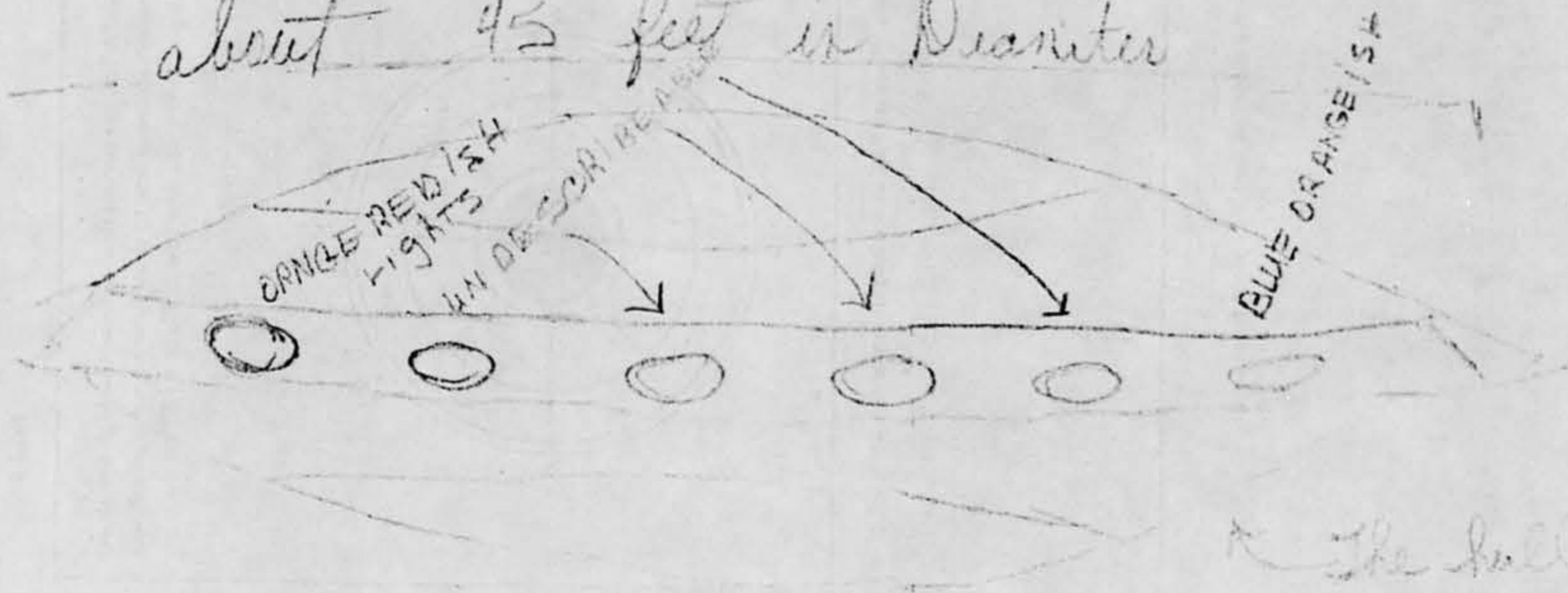


29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? _____
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

The thing I saw.

P.S NO NO
KIDDING

about 45 feet in Diameter



undescrivable
lights

means I can't
adertify it it was a color I had never
before

The ball was
a dull gray

JFO form continued

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30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location.

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One) Yes ☐ No ☒

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One) Yes ☐ No ☐

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME

Last Name

First Name

Middle Name

ADDRESS

Street

City

Zone

State

TELEPHONE NUMBER

AGE

SEX

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

Day

Month

Year

I didn't report it
but to my parents

Official U.S. Air Force UFO form co

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34. Date you completed this questionnaire:

8
Day

3
Month

67
Year

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

I was in my house. It was 6:00 AM
I was fully awake but my parents thought
I was dreaming. I look out the window
saw it to get a better look I went
to my picture window. When I looked
out it was gone.

Information Only

Source: A. P. R. O Bulletin, November 1963

4 July 1963
Weymouth, Mass

On July 4, at 8:30 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carr of Weymouth reported seeing "a dark object" emitting an orange glow and moving in an irregular path fairly high above the ground near Archbishop Williams High School. "We couldn't see how big it was but it was not small. It appeared dark at the top but there was a strong orange glow at the bottom. It was fully light, about 8:30, and we could see only a very rough outline of the object. The most pronounced detail was the orange hue at the bottom and a dark surface or area at its top," she said.

Information Only
Source: APRO Bulletin, November 1963

7 July, 1963
Bantam, Connecticut

Slow Moving Discs

Sometime between 6:30 and 7:00 p. m., on July 7, 1963, the Le Blanc family near Bantam, Connecticut, observed a total of eight disc-shaped UFOs. They were seen first by two of Mrs. Angela Le Blanc's children as the objects floated slowly and silently over hills southwest of Bantam. The entire family was called to watch as the discs moved from the northeast to the southwest. The estimated altitude of the discs was from 2000 to 3000 feet and the objects appeared to be metallic.

The length of the observation was longer than one minute but the exact figure was undisclosed in published reports. Police were unable to provide an explanation.

No Case (Information Only)

8 July 1963
Alliance, Ohio

FSIC (Aug 1963)

ALLIANCE, OHIO.....7/8/63.....9:30 PM..
While playing outdoors, a 12-year old girl noticed a very orange light which looked round and larger than any other star. She said that it was above the antenna of the house west of them at about 40°-45° elev. All of a sudden the "orange" dropped straight down disappearing below the roof line. Calling her mother, the girl moved left (south) to see whether the object was still visible. Her mother joined her in watching as the orange light proceeded W on a horizontal path. After one min it could no longer be seen. The girl said, "It was standing there for at least 10 sec when all of a sudden it dropped." No sound, trail, intensity change, etc.....
Duration - one minute plus.

NEAR LANDING IN GEORGIA: A series of sensational sightings took place in Georgia last summer, the first of which, involving a man who was burned by a UFO while driving his car, was described on Page 21 of our September issue. The next major event in this flap occurred about July 1st, and had nine witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] were visiting relatives in Turnerville, Georgia, one evening, when they noticed that the television set would not work. The family then went out on the porch, and saw a peculiar object moving slowly toward the earth, almost directly over the house!

The UFO had three lights on top of it - two red ones and a white one, all in a row and blinking on and off. The object moved slowly for awhile, then swooped down and hovered about five feet above a garden not far from the house. At this point the three top lights went off, and a brilliant green light on the bottom of the craft was turned on, apparently for the purpose of observing the nearby woods. For several seconds more, the UFO took turns hovering with the green light scanning the woods, and moving about with the light turned off. The object then moved away and suddenly disappeared. Its presence was accompanied by a strange odor, like brake fluid or embalming fluid, and this odor was smelled later that night by the local sheriff, who was called to the scene.

The object had no exhaust and moved silently, according to the nine witnesses. The green spotlight was so bright that it reflected back from the ground upon the object itself, leaving no doubt in the minds of the observers that they were looking at a solid, metal craft. The bottom of the UFO was shaped like a bowl, and had a ridge around the circumference. Two of the female witnesses to the near-landing reported a stinging or burning sensation after the object had flown out of sight, and one of them awoke the next day red-faced and with bloodshot eyes. She said that she had not been in the sun the day before.

No Case (Information Only)

10 July 63
Northbrook, Illinois

SOURCE: IAPA - SEP 63

Northbrook, Illinois, July 10, 1963. A witness, at 11:30 p.m., observed a
light orange saucer-shaped object. The sighting was reported to O'Hare Field.

No Case (Information Only)

10 July 1963
Medina, Ohio

FSIC (Aug 1963)

LOCAL SIGHTINGS

MEDINA, OHIO.....7/10/63.....9:20 PM.

The object was described by Mr Norris Welton as one bright white light moving SE, and seen to disappear in the distance after 2 minutes. The intensity was said to be brighter than the brightest star. It blinked one second on and about $\frac{1}{4}$ sec off. Mr Norris was emphatic that it wasn't an aircraft. No sound; trail, seen 4 mi N of Medina.

No Case (Information Only)

13 June 1963 (930PM CST)
Elgin, Illinois

Sky and Telescope, Sept 63 pg 139

METEOR

No Case (Information Only)

PSIC (August 1963)

15 July 1963

Carlton, Wiltshire, England

GLOBAL SIGHTINGS

More about the English case of July 15, 1963. Village of Carlton in Wiltshire.. (Charles Maney).....Reports indicate that deep impressions were left in the ground near the crater. Four impressions, with dimensions measuring one square foot each were found.

Wavenly Girvan, Editor of Flying Saucer Review of England, said on TV that the object found in the crater was not a meteorite.

Comment - - - Astronomers say that even a small particle rushing through the atmosphere at meteor speeds ranging from 25,000 - 160,000 mph becomes incandescent and appears to be much larger than it is. I realize that the elements contained has something to do with the light given off. But it seems odd that a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meteorite wasn't seen or heard on impact. A meteorite this size certainly would have illuminated the whole countryside if seen at night.....(AP-7/25) Mr. Blanchard, who owns the farmland, on which the meteorite and crater were found, said that a barley field was blown down and a cow mysteriously scorched. - - -

GLOBAL SIGHTINGS

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW & LONDON U F O RE-
SEARCH-England..Charlton, Wiltshire....

July 16, 1963--More about Roy Blanchard's Manor Farm.....In our August & September FSIC Bulletins, we carried the newspaper stories dealing with a strange crater and craters on an English farm. We also know that the papers chortled over the fact that a convenient solution had been found. "It was probably a dud bomb," said the Army Bomb Dispersal team, according to William Stoneman's article in the Akron BJ. Other explanations made it out to be a meteorite. None of these explanations fit the facts. From the drawing with this article-- you can see that neither comes near an explanation.

Capt John Rogers, Chief of the Army Bomb Disposal Unit, arrived on the scene. His preliminary report indicated that there were no burn or scorch marks, nor any trace of an explosion. "My superior and I are baffled," was all he could say. On July 19, it was reported that Capt. Rogers had sought permission to sink a shaft and said his readings so far were rather unusual and indicated a metallic object of some size, deeply imbedded.. He added: "We have never encountered anything like this before." One of his men later told reporters that his detector behaved wildly.

As to the meteorite theory, Prof Menzel's counterpart in England, the astronomer, Patrick Moore, was there when the bomb disposal unit removed a piece of common or garden ironstone which can be found buried all over S England. Mr Moore immediately "pounced upon the object" and declared it was a meteorite--even to the extent of repeating this on T.V. Southern Command admitted that it was just iron-pan or garden ironstone as before mentioned. Then Dr F G F Claringbull, Keeper of the Dept of Mineralogy at the British Museum, finally destroyed the meteorite explanation. Preferring to keep an open mind, he said: "There is more in this than meets the eye." Southern Command commented: "The cause of the phenomena is still

unexplained, but it is no part of the task to unravel such mysteries." The Government was asked about it in the House of Commons. "The crater is a complete mystery," they said. "Dr" Randall is still a mystery. He has disappeared and remains in communi-cado. He was quoted in the Daily Telegraph (serious) and TV stations quoted the eminent doctor. It appears that Sgt James Keith, of the Bomb Disposal Unit recognized him and had met him in Woomera and his statement that Dr. Randall was an authority on flying saucers was taken as fact.

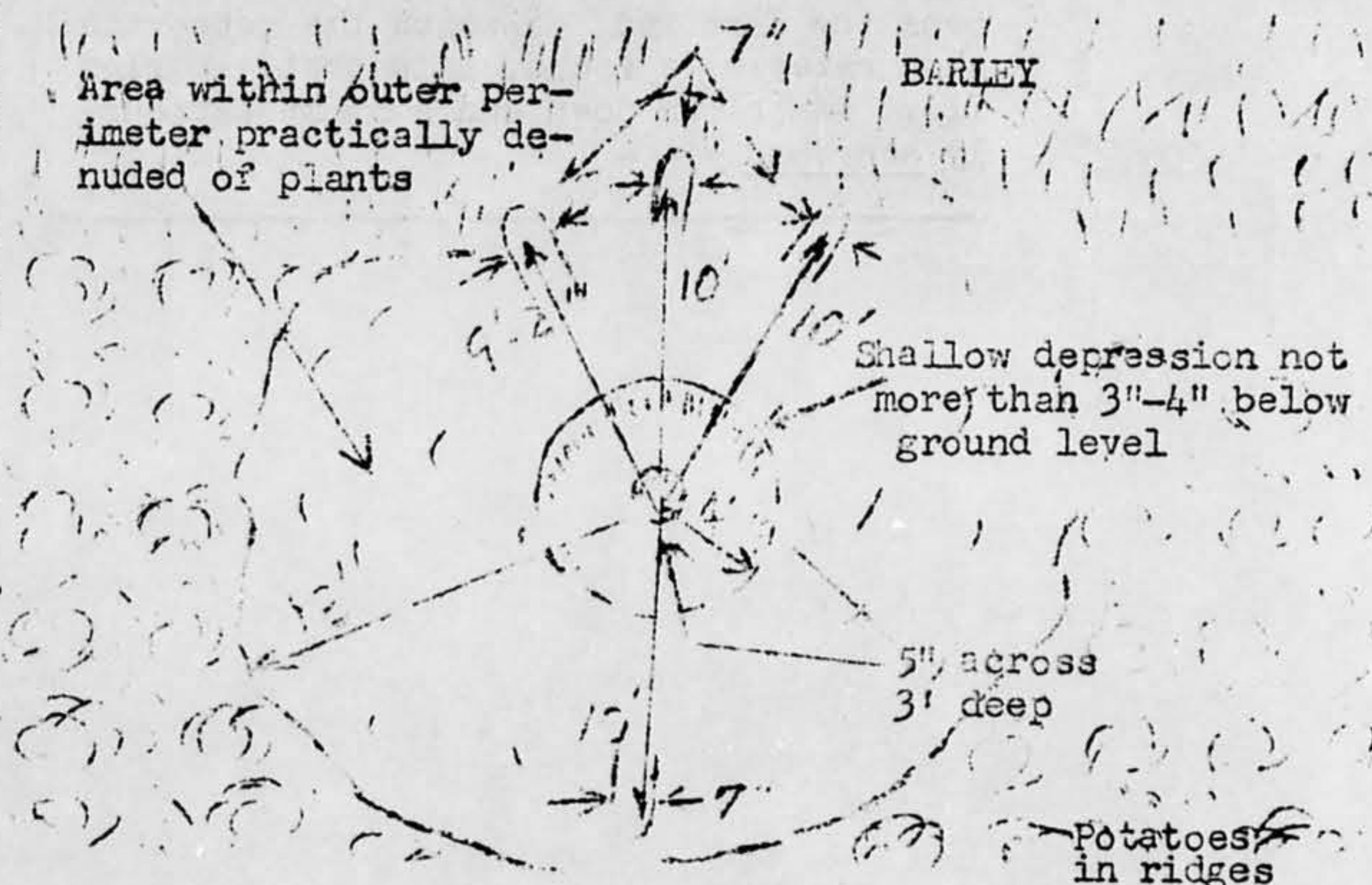
A curious observation was made by Mr Blanchard who owns the farm. "There isn't a trace of the potatoes and barley which were growing where the crater is now. No stalks, no leaves, no roots," he pointed out, adding: "The thing was heavy enough to crush rocks and stones to powder, yet it came down gently. We heard no crash or sound; and whatever power it uses produces no heat or noise.

That this "crater" is taken seriously is shown by the fact that Dr. John Lishman, had been called in to discover if there was any hazard to health.-----

Village Constable, Anthony Penny, told his superior officers that he had seen an orange object flash through the night sky on July 10. It vanished near the field in which the first crater was found. He had mentioned the incident in his daily report.

A motorist, passing near the Blanchard farm on the same night, saw an eerie orange streak in the sky. Mr. Reg Alexander first discovered this, the largest crater. Mr. Leonard Joliffe, a dairyman on the farm - (Manor Farm) reported he heard a blast one morning at approx 6:00 AM. cont'd pg 4

Area within outer perimeter practically denuded of plants



July 1963
Charlton, England

SOURCE: FLYING SAUCER REVIEW - NOV - DEC 63

interesting feature were four almost radial slot marks as indicated. These were about 4 ft. long and started 6 ft. from the centre. The two angles between these three slots in the barley field were about 30° and the marking in the potato field was in line with the centre of the three. The slots consisted of depressions in the earth 1 ft. wide and 1 in. deep and within them all traces of vegetation had disappeared, including weeds and roots.

Dowsing reactions: A circular dowsing zone of radius 35 ft. extended from the centre of the pit. I got more intense reactions along the four radii coincident with the slots and also along the eight other 30° radii. We visited Charlton again on July 21 and found the same dowsing reactions.

On July 25 Dr. Read, of the B.B.C., phoned up to say that Patrick Moore (whom I had written to about the hole) was at Charlton, and asked us to come along and discuss it with him. When we arrived, a piece of ironstone (apparently responsible for the readings on the Bomb Disposal Squad's instruments) had been found, and Patrick Moore gave his official view that it could be a meteorite.

The dowsing pattern remained, however, after the removal of the ironstone.

Later on we discussed the hole with Patrick Moore and Mr. Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard said (1) The marks were found in the first week of July before the explosions reported by local people. (2) The cow with dried-up udders, etc., was in a field far away from the crater and had nothing to do with it. (3) The two other marks reported by "Dr." Randall were just hares' forms. Patrick Moore said that (1) The dowsing zone could be explained by the meteorite breaking up on impact into fine dust which could scatter over a large area. (2) A meteorite could have produced the crater and then volatilised. (3) He was baffled by the radial markings, but explo-

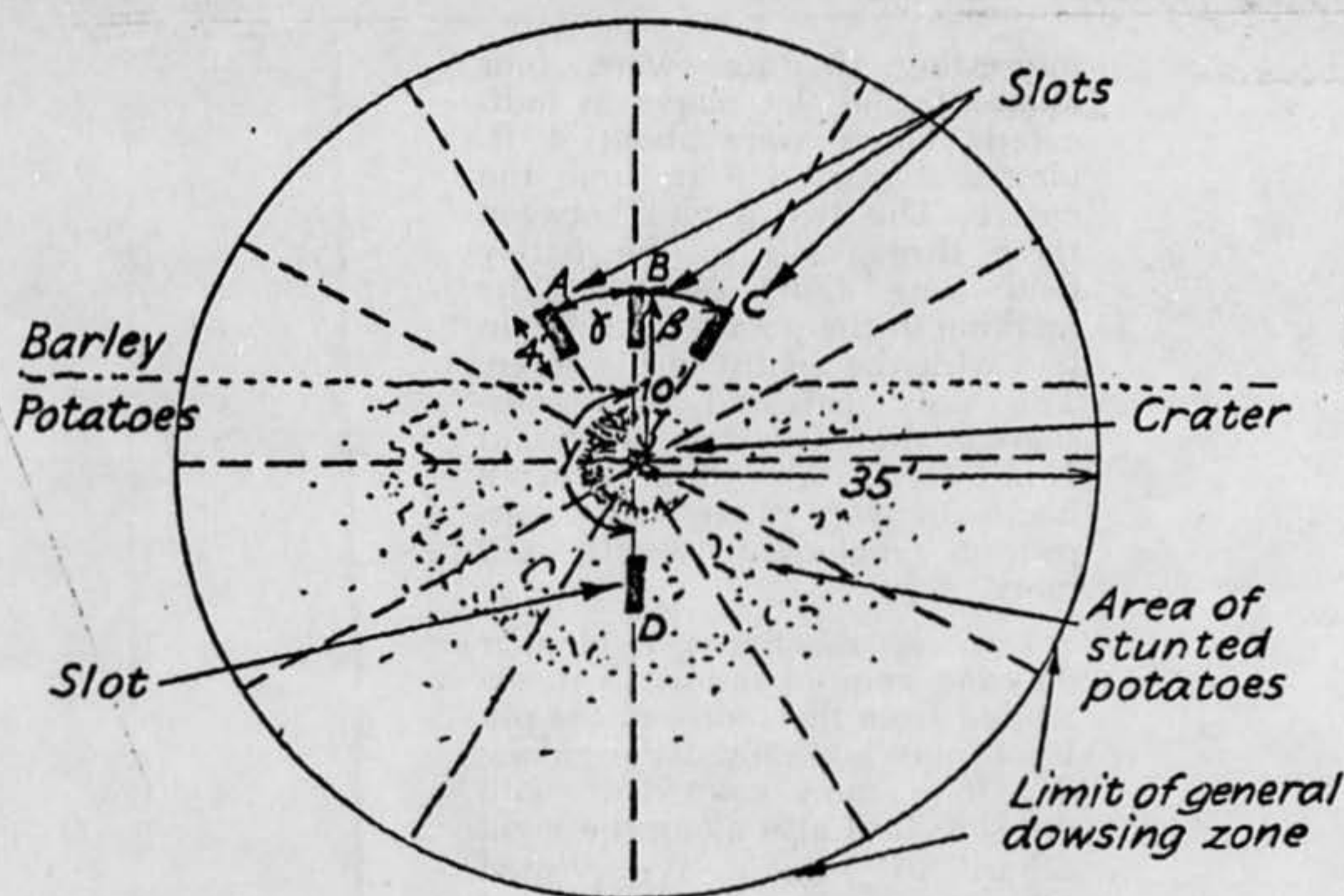
The Charlton crater

Sir,—I expect you've had many reports on the Charlton marks, but perhaps this will interest you from the dowsing angle and also because my father and myself were at Charlton yesterday when the "meteorite" was produced, and we were able to discuss the matter with Patrick Moore and Mr. Blanchard afterwards.

We first visited the hole on July 19—here is my description at the time with comments.

Description: According to newspaper reports (these were later confirmed by Mr. Blanchard) there was a central crater 5 ft. diameter and 1 ft. deep. At the centre was a hole 2 ft. deep and 5 in. diameter filled with loose earth. When we arrived, a square section of earth at side 5 ft. and depth 3 ft. had been dug up by the Bomb Disposal Squad. Presumably this section was centred on the original hole. The most

(OVER) →



Drawing based
on Mr. Williamson's
sketch.

sions could do "queer things."

From all this it seems to me that while a hypothetical meteorite could conceivably explain the crater and the central hole, the only explanations of the radial markings are (1) a hoax, (2) they were produced in some way by a UFO. Perhaps they could have been produced by parallel beams of intense radiation emitted from vents round the disc of the craft, which would then have an approximate diameter of 12 in. How such rays could remove all trace of vegetation from the slots remains baffling.

Apparently "Dr." Randall said that similar markings had been found in Australia and France. I would be most grateful if you could write and tell me if this is so, and give me the titles of books, etc., in which descriptions of these marks occur.

Hoping the above will be of some interest to you.—T. A. Williamson, 27 Bowhayes, Crock Lane, Bridport, Dorset.

P.S.—On reading through I find I have omitted (1) that the potatoes were stunted—really stunted—not just trampled on—for an area about 40 in. in diameter round the hole. The barley, on the other hand,

appeared unharmed. Perhaps this could be explained by the radiations from the UFO having a selective inhibiting effect on the growth of potatoes.

(We are grateful for Mr. Williamson's observations. Readers are referred to our September-October issue for a detailed account of the Charlton mystery crater and others observed in various parts of England and Scotland. Mr. Patrick Moore's observations may safely be disregarded.—Editor.)

Clipping below is from another English newspaper - "The Yorkshire Post", Hull, England and is dated 23 July 1963

**OLD BOMB MAY
BE ANSWER**

Crater mystery

A BOMB dropped 20 years ago could be responsible for the mystery crater discovered in a field at Manor Farm, Charlton, Shaftesbury, Dorset. This is the opinion of an Army expert. Deterioration could have caused it to explode, he said. Unusual crystallised carbon deposits had been found there yesterday.

An Army spokesman at Southern Command, Salisbury, said that the Army had not used helicopters near the spot. There was some misunderstanding of the Army's view of the situation, he added, since the bomb disposal unit was treating it as a normal job.

There were indications of something metallic in the earth and he understood the hole might have been caused by a meteorite. "But we do not feel qualified to support any other theories as to the cause."

DAILY EXPRESS WEDNESDAY JULY 24 1963

Yes, says ex-Woomera
it came from
and had to make
landing

Press Staff Reporter

A SCIENTIST,
who is helping
investigate
mystery
farm.
He says he
believed it was
a space-
ship from Uranus.

Dr. Randall,
an Australian
geologist, exam-
ined a strange
hole in the
crater on a 2-acre
farm at Charlton,
South Australia.

The space-
ship got into difficulties
when its solar batteries
failed.

Then, when force-
landing on its tripod
suction feet to put the
fault right, its com-
mander misjudged his
height and touched down
in a shallow dip.

Peaceful

The crater, thinks
Dr. Randall, is marked
by a shallowly-edged
circle 50ft. wide with the
center flattened in a
circular depression.

In the middle field are
a number of small tracks
and depressions all
leading to a hole
in a hedge, bordering a
third field where the
crater lies.

Dr. Randall hopes to
investigate the object
which fell in the
crater.

Dr. Randall, who has
worked on Woomera
rocket, thinks the
metal fragments
of one of the spaceship's
tripod feet damaged in

the bounce across three
fields.

Sergeant James Reith,
in charge of the four
soldiers sinking the shaft,
said: "I knew of Dr
Randall in Woomera-
where I was once based.
His views are not to be
ignored."

"He told us we would
find crystallised carbon
in the crater and we have
done."

Dr Randall said he
had come to Britain
because he had
"expected something like
this to happen."

Peaceful

He went on: "I believe
the spacecraft came
down from Uranus
because sightings in
Australia, which I saw,
and in France, and now
here, show a distinct
two-year gap. It would
take about two years to
get from Uranus."

"I believe this was a
peaceful space explora-
tion to find the amount
of radiation in the earth.
The people of Uranus
may be worried about our
atomic tests which may
have some effect on their
own planet, the orbit of
which I believe is some
way influenced by the
earth."

○ GEOLOGIST Robert
McCall who is drilling in
search of natural gas on
the North-east coast will
today examine a shallow
crater on a farm at
Flamborough Head.

Bomb experts said on
Monday it was caused by
lightning which ignited a
pocket of natural gas.
But Mr McCall thinks
the lightning did the
damage without the aid
of gas.

WAS IT

A SPACE

SHIP?

To whom it may concern:

Attached are newclippings on
UFO's which you may or may not
want. I will continue sending
clippings if not told otherwise.

Yours Sincerely,

Raymond E. Fowler
Raymond E. Fowler

13 Friend Court,
Wenham, Mass.

The clipping to the left comes from
"The Daily Express", London England
and is dated 24 July 1963

SOURCE: FLYING SAUCER REVIEW - NOV - DEC 63

A HOAXER CONFESSES

How the Press Behaves

THE Wiltshire crater mystery not only served to bring the flying saucers to the attention of a wide public all over the world, but it also illumined the attitude of several newspapers. Not all are now hostile to the concept, and those that were burnt their fingers badly by accepting uncritically the various "explanations" that were trotted out.

The *Daily Telegraph* was, perhaps, the most badly burnt. After having printed "Dr." Randall's Uranus theory, it then accepted the meteorite explanation without hesitation. Next day, as readers of the September-October issue of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* will recall, it had to recant on July 27. Unfortunately, Anthony Smith had written an article more or less dismissing the saucers, and this was printed in full on July 29. In this article in the *Daily Telegraph*, Anthony Smith invoked the principle of Occam's razor which, in the context, would mean that if one is confronted with a mystery one should always prefer the more mundane of alternative explanations. The Charlton meteorite was thus endorsed after it had proved to be non-existent. This article was written not only in ignorance of the latest development in the crater mystery, but also in ignorance of the fact that most flying saucer students have in the past obeyed Occam's sound advice and have considered all possible mundane solutions to the mystery; the secret weapon, the hoax, the hallucination and the misinterpretation theories have been exhaustively studied and found wanting. Then, and only then, was the inter-planetary theory accepted as a working hypothesis and it was found that it fitted all the facts and that it was the only one that stood the test of time. Orthoteny then clinched the matter and offers a proof that any open-minded scientist must accept.

A new and recent feature is the arrival of the exhibitionists who suddenly appear on the scene. Sometimes they arrive as flying saucer experts, but more often as self-confessed hoaxers. In the September-October issue we referred to the intervention of "Dr." Randall, who would otherwise have remained in obscurity but for the endorsement he received from the Bomb Disposal Unit. An example of the self-confessed hoaxer was to be found in the Bristol incident where an aircraft worker stated that he had let up a balloon

with a piece of burning carpet attached. More recently, a Mr. John Southern has come forward to say that he and two unnamed collaborators dug the craters in various parts of Britain which caused the sensational reports of flying saucer landings. The "confession" was printed in the *News of the World* on August 25 and in the *Daily Mail* on August 26. Mr. Southern claims that he was responsible for the crater near Haddington in Scotland and the Wiltshire crater. "We had planned a third crater up near Cambridge. We even went up to do it but the weather was so bad we packed it in."

The confession need not be taken seriously for a number of reasons, but the point to be noted is that two widely-circulating newspapers saw fit to publish the story without any attempt, it would appear, to investigate it. The principle seems to be that any story that will discredit the saucers can safely be accepted and if one "explanation" has been exploded any other will do.

The questions that should have been asked can now be put. Is Mr. Southern aware that there were more than three craters found in Britain at that time? Indeed, there were more than one in Scotland alone. Did he know of the Flamborough Head crater or the one in Southampton? Were he and his friends responsible for the giant crater in Westmorland? And did they get over to Holland on July 27 and dig the square hole about 12 feet deep and more than six feet across in a meadow on the Dutch North Sea island of Sviermonnikoog, one of the Friesian Islands, north of the German port of Emden? (See the *London Evening News*, July 25.)

Mr. Southern, who, according to the *Mail*, laughs at stories of little green men, might also have been asked how the weather managed to be so bad that "we packed it in." The craters, in Southern England at least, were discovered in the middle of one of the best spells of weather the country has enjoyed this year. A further question that might now be put is whether the police have shown any interest in Mr. Southern's alleged activities. He has committed a form of public nuisance and has caused the Bomb Disposal Unit more than a week's work and the taxpayer a not inconsiderable expense. It is curious that these flying saucer hoaxers never seem to get into any trouble, but people giving false fire alarms are

~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
Spencer, West Virginia

July 18, 1963
National Space & Aeronautics Admin.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—

About 10:40 PM on July 17 we observed
a space vehicle almost directly over-
head and traveling about Northeast (or
perhaps ENE).

As such an observation was not announced
via news media, we are, of course, curious.

Could you identify this space
vehicle for us?

Respectfully,

~~REDACTED~~

1A7H

prosecuted whenever they are caught. Finally, could Mr. Southern explain how he managed to produce the strong magnetic effect at the crater? But for this, the Bomb Disposal Unit might have finished their work much earlier. Certainly, one of the most baffling elements in the mystery would have been absent. It is an element which persists and has so far been unexplained. Mr. Roy Blanchard, of the Manor Farm, has had the last and most sensible comment: "I don't believe this story that the whole thing was a hoax. I think anyone who believes it was a hoax is being hoaxed." The victims of the hoax happen to be the *News of the World* and the *Daily Mail*.

The hoax explanation is reminiscent of the year 1954 in France. A series of almost incredible events had been reported all over that country. (It was the basis of these sightings that Michel was able to discover orthoteny.) The public was alarmed and called for some official explanation. At last it was forthcoming: A retired miner had built for a joke hundreds of "flying saucers" made out of strong grey paper on the fire balloon principle. After paraffin rags had been lit, the warm air lifted the "saucers" which were up to three metres in diameter, and the wind did the rest. (See the *Daily Mail*, October 6, 1954.) What nobody knew at the time was that the "balloons" drew straight-line patterns all over France, including the BAVIC line and many others. The French miner was never named, but it was alleged he lived at Beuvry-les-Bethune.

A pattern seems to be emerging from these hoax stories. When all official explanations have failed, certain newspapers which, for some reason or other, do not believe in flying saucers will rush to print anything which will either debunk the saucers or save the newspaper's face. Whether these hoaxers, who seem to be immune from prosecution, are merely publicity seekers or serve some deeper purpose is immaterial, but all UFOlogists are warned about this latest development. Newspapers should have pointed out to them immediately any such absurdities as those quoted above. The *Daily Mail* admitted to a FLYING SAUCER REVIEW reader that the paper had been flooded with letters on the subject. The story was then dropped, and it is significant that none of the points made by the correspondents appeared in print.

Subsequently, the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW received from Mr. John Southern a frank admission of his attempted deception. He writes as follows:

"I believe there could be flying saucers. I also believe that space-minded writers on this subject are not fools, though the lesser-minded people may snigger at their beliefs and their efforts to

discover the truth and try to establish the facts.

"I became interested in this story of two craters appearing in different parts of the country. I followed the story with great interest and then suddenly, as often occurs, it was all left in mid-air and dismissed with a big laugh.

"I had ideas of writing an article on this subject myself, including these two craters. I enquired if perhaps there were other craters that were found and not published, but no one could tell me anything. Anyone I spoke to on the subject just laughed and said 'someone has probably dug them for a hoax'. This bothered me, and I could never begin to write an article having the thought at the back of my mind that someone somewhere with a big shovel was sitting back laughing at me, so I decided to do something about it. I got the idea if I claimed that I dug the craters that the real culprits would certainly not let me take the credit for their efforts and would show themselves. Having the advantage of previously writing a play, with a similar plot, I took the chance and went through with it. I knew all too well I would have the Army Bomb Disposal officials to contend with, also the farmer, Mr. Blanchard, not to mention the disappointment and embarrassment of the people I was trying to champion, but knowing, of course, as it was only temporary I hoped they would see my point.

"What have I found out? I have established to my own satisfaction that these craters were not created by earthly creatures; I also have learned through letters and telephone conversations quite a lot on this subject, from people who would probably not even talk to me before, so I can continue my writing with the knowledge that there is certainly more evidence for flying saucers than there is against them. Two young men from Luton, Geoffrey Thompson and Peter Davis, produced a well-written article on this subject for the *Beds & Herts Pictorial* on December 11, 1962; it ended with: 'People should help to solve this mystery instead of pretending it doesn't exist', which is exactly how I feel.

(Signed) John Southern."

Mr. Southern adds that he has himself tried to get the *News of the World* and the *Daily Sketch* to publish his retraction but without success.

When this retraction was pointed out to the *News of the World* and the *Daily Mail* both editors were quite content to let the matter rest and to leave their readers in ignorance of the truth. In a letter to the REVIEW, the Letters Editor of the *Mail* said that to publish the retraction

(Continued on page iii of cover)

(Continued from page 31)

would be to open the matter for endless discussion. It was pointed out in a reply that the public looks to papers like the *Mail* for the truth and that argument can be left to those better able to sustain it. However, in another letter to one of the readers of the *REVIEW*, the *Daily Mail* replied that even the retraction did not prove that the Charlton crater had been caused by a flying saucer. This is particularly revealing because nobody had said that it did. What is betrayed is a fear that the cause of flying saucers might be advanced (as indeed it has been) by a public admission that the crater mystery cannot be solved by any rationalisation. When the meteorite hoax had been exposed, the *Daily Mail* (which earlier this year had expressed its disbelief in saucers in a leading article) was left without its main argument that most sightings could be explained in mundane terms. It therefore rushed to print Mr. Southern's original statement despite the fact that it was obviously false on a number of counts.

If the *Daily Mail* is anti-saucer because it fears ridicule, perhaps it will now realise that the tide has turned. The public is beginning to laugh at those who distort the truth, not at those who are attempting to proclaim it.

CRATER RIDDLE ON THE FELS

Farmers' discovery

Yorkshire Post Correspondent

GIANT craters which have appeared on the slopes of Dufton Fell, Westmorland, are mystifying local shepherds. The craters were discovered by two farmers, one of whom wonders whether they have anything to do with his loss of 40 sheep.

The farmers, Mr. Bill Richardson, of Ohyll House, Dufton, and Mr. John Rudd, of Dufton Hall, were on the far side of the fell looking over their sheep when some distance away they saw the ground had been torn up. As they got nearer they saw two massive craters, the bigger of them measuring about 60 yards across and being about two feet deep.

Mr. Rudd said: "Round the edges of the crater the fell seemed to have been pushed up. All the soil appeared to have been washed away down this channel."

There are many theories as to the cause of the craters. Some locals blame a recent thunderstorm; others recall a similar happening on the fell tops mystifying their parents over half a century ago.

* * Editorial comment.—P. 4.

THE YORKSHIRE POST AUG 1ST 63

Mysterious Holes

STRANGE happenings in July.

A 15ft.-wide crater was found near Flamborough Head, and an unidentified flying object was reported in the same area. Some schoolboys claimed to have sighted a flying saucer over Roundhay Park woods, Leeds. Further holes were found in Dorset and East Lothian. The Dorset one was only about eight feet wide, and a foot deep. But the potatoes and barley growing where it was found have not been crushed—they have simply disappeared, roots and all. A cow in a nearby field began peeling in scales, as if it had been scorched. Yesterday, yet more holes were reported, this time in Westmorland. A huge channel connects them with a river almost a mile away. One of the farmers who discovered them wonders if they have any connection with his recent loss of 40 sheep. Curiouser and curiouser.

Only one of the holes has been thoroughly examined—the Flamborough Head crater, for example, was said, rather weakly, to have been caused by lightning exploding a pocket of natural gas. Army experts, however, were called to the Dorset hole. They came to some negative conclusions—that it was caused neither by a meteorite, nor a bomb—but could go no further. Questions have been tabled in Parliament.

The Blame the Bomb movement—what will happen now the bomb is banned?—has always taken care of irregular weather, bad health, the high rate of unmarried pregnancy, and so forth. But holes are obviously the prerogative of flying saucerers. To them, there is no mystery. The holes were made by craft from other planets. Their ideas should not be dismissed too lightly. About 70,000 people have claimed to have seen flying saucers. Of course, they could all be wrong.

THE YORKSHIRE POST AUG. 1ST 63

YORKSHIRE POST,
YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
AUGUST 1, 1963

No Case (Information Only)

18 July 1963
Dorset, England

Source: [REDACTED] fwd from English Newspaper)

JULY 19, 1963 English Newspaper

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed is a photostat of a clipping I just received from England. You may find it worth looking into as the "find" seems to be linked with a UFO. If so, here is more tangible evidence which your Group denies to exist.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Wenham, Mass.

FOREIGN UFO SIGHTING

DEPARTM
OFFICE
ATTN: G
OPERATI
PUBLIC
OFFICE
WASHING

'SPACESHIP' IN FIELD

EXHIBITS LAMLED

A MYSTERY object in a Dorset field had been seen by a group of people, it was said. The object was seen by a group of people, it was said. The object was seen by a group of people, it was said.

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ASPER

“SPACESHIP”
IN FIELD

EXPERTS RAFFLED

That night, . . . police found the path is
away from the field, . . . Hunter Farm,
Charlton, Donhead, near Shaftesbury,
Dorset. The experts were trying to
identify it.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not making enough profit. The second step is to analyze the causes of the problem. The third step is to develop a plan to solve the problem. The fourth step is to implement the plan. The fifth step is to evaluate the results of the plan.

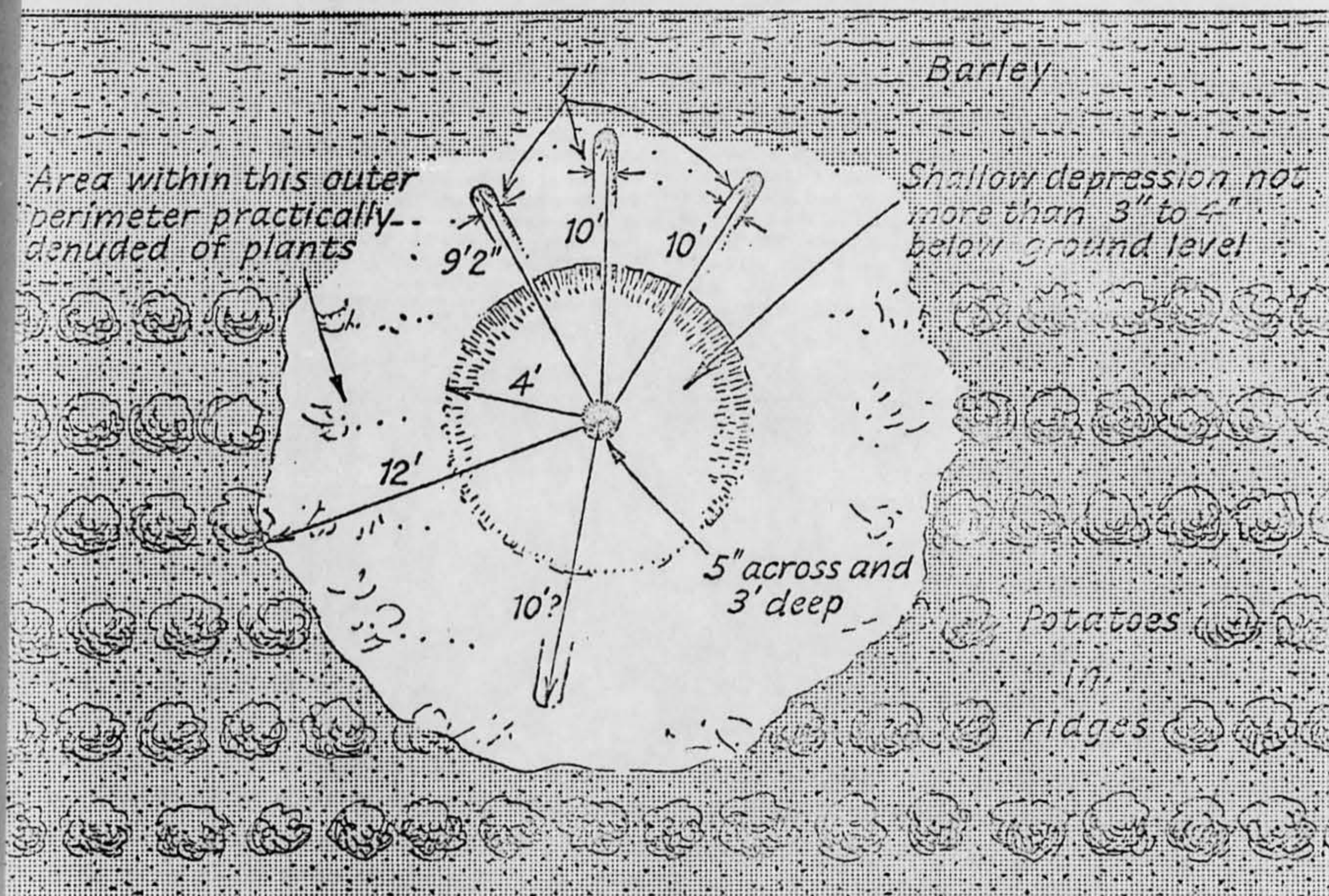
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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER 1963

VOLUME 9, No. 5

9th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



THE WILTSHIRE CRATER FULL INSIDE STORY

THE WILTSHIRE CRATER MYSTERY

The meteorite that never was

by Waveney Girvan

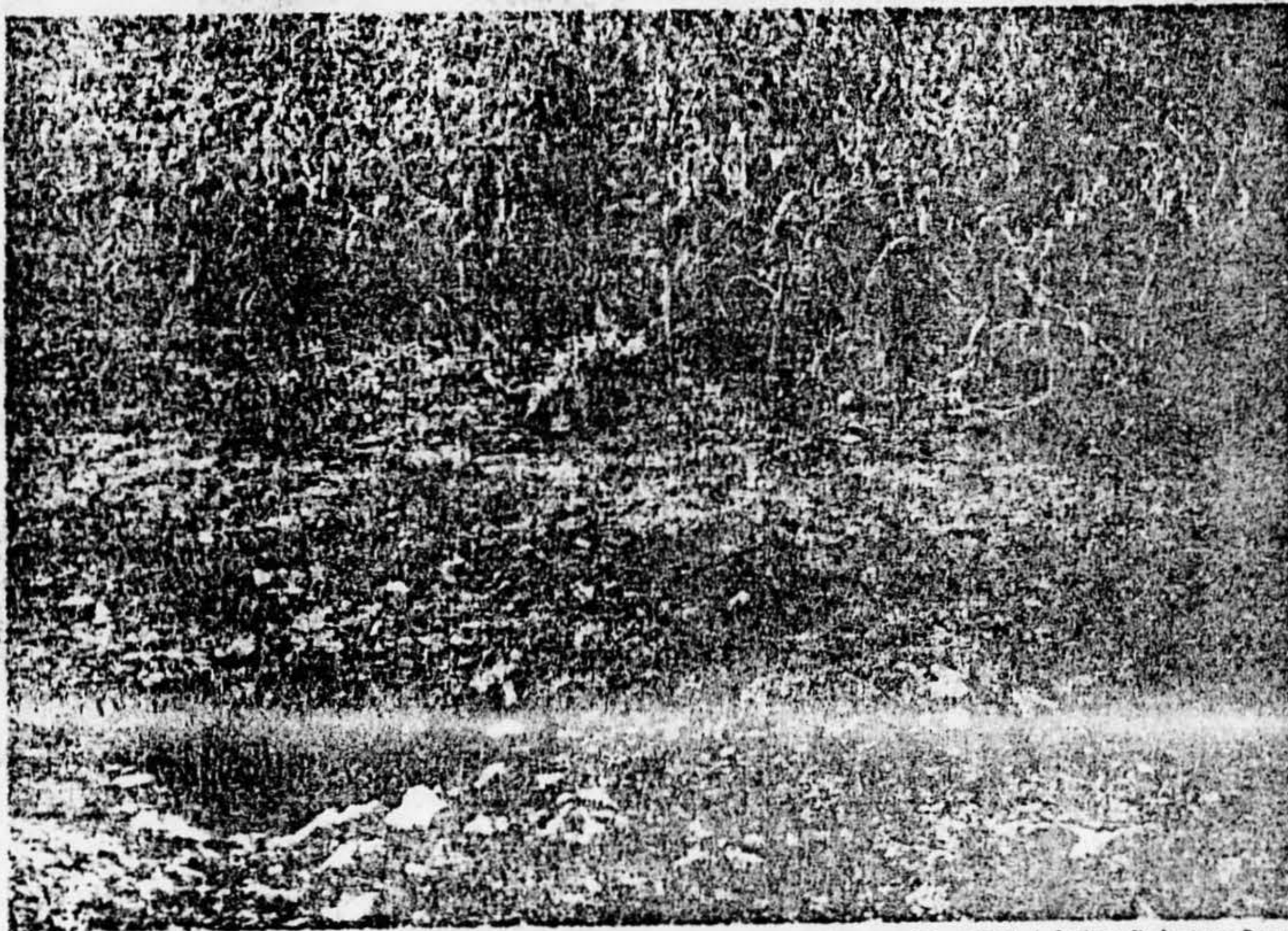
JULY 16, 1963, will long be remembered in the annals of British UFOlogy. It brought the subject of flying saucers back into the headlines of the newspapers, attracting widespread comment and speculation and leaving the sceptics bewildered. That was not all: it exposed once and for all the deception practised by Whitehall upon the public and the Press. Although the mystery was occasionally bedevilled by inaccurate reporting at the time, the picture is now reasonably clear as to what actually hap-

pened both in public and behind the scenes.

Something appeared to have landed on Farmer Roy Blanchard's field at the Manor Farm, Charlton, Wiltshire.* The marks on the ground were first discovered by a farmworker, Reg Alexander. They overlapped a potato field and a barley field. The marks comprised a saucer-shaped depression or crater eight feet in diameter and about four inches in depth. In the centre of this depression there was found a three-foot deep hole variously

described as from five inches to one foot in diameter. Radiating from the central hole were four slot marks, four feet long and one foot wide. The object must have landed—if landed it did—unseen, but Mr. Leonard Joliffe, a dairyman on the farm, reported he heard a blast one morning at approximately 6 a.m. It is not known whether this noise had any connection with the mystery.

* The Manor Farm, Charlton, is in Wiltshire not Dorset. The confusion in many reports was caused by the fact that the postal address is Charlton, near Shaftesbury, Dorset.



Copyright: A. J. Bealing, Shaftesbury, Dorset

The crater photographed soon after discovery.

Farmer Roy Blanchard is a man of sound commonsense. He sent for the police who, in turn, summoned the Army. Captain John Rogers, chief of the Army Bomb Disposal Unit, of Horsham, Sussex, arrived on the scene to conduct investigations. It is necessary in view of certain criticisms that will be made later to say that the brave men who undertake these dangerous operations deserve nothing but the highest praise. It is a pity that their work should have become involved in mystification resulting from official policy.

Captain Rogers's preliminary report indicated that there were no burn or scorch marks, nor any trace of an explosion. "My superior and I are baffled," was all he could say. Farmer Roy Blanchard was more forthright. "There isn't a trace of the potatoes and barley which were growing where the crater is now. No stalks, no leaves, no roots," he pointed out, adding: "The thing was heavy enough to crush rocks and stones to powder. Yet it came down gently. We heard no crash and whatever power it uses produces no heat or noise. I believe that we have received a visit from a spaceship from another world." (See *Daily Sketch*, July 17.) When interviewed by Mr. Gordon Creighton on behalf of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, Mr. Blanchard gave the impression that he had been warned to restrict his comments. When asked what was his opinion of the cow found with burn marks on its hide, he quickly answered that that had nothing to do with the case and that he knew what had caused the damage. When Mr. Creighton told him that similar occurrences in Brazil had caused a drop in the milk yield, Mr. Blanchard, not unnaturally, said he was very sorry to learn this.

On July 19, it was reported that Captain Rogers had sought permission from his superiors to sink a shaft and said that his readings so far were rather unusual and indicated a metallic object of some size, deeply embedded. He added: "We have never encountered anything like

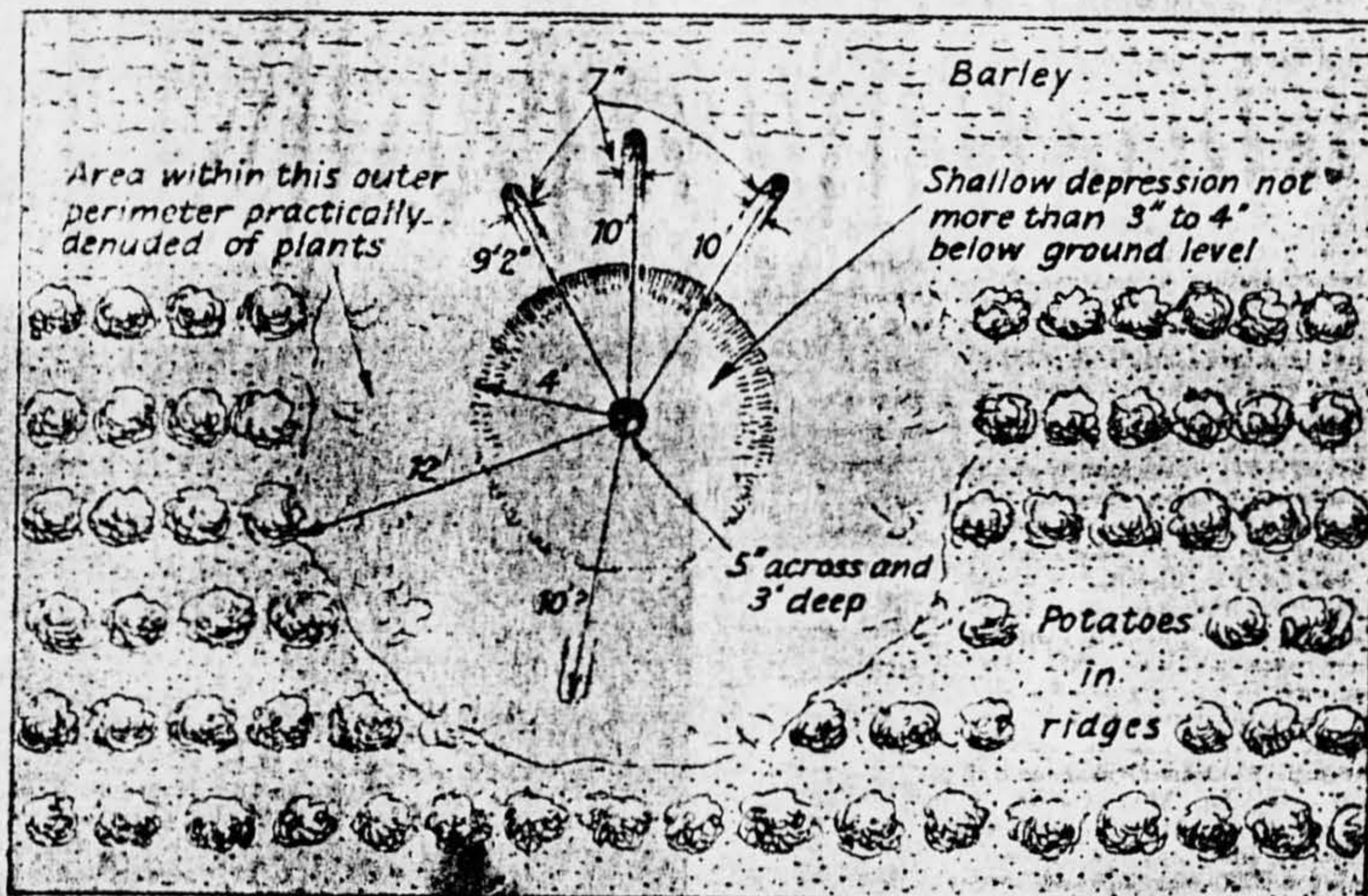


this before." One of his men later told reporters that his detector behaved wildly. This is a crucial point in the mystery in view of the sequel. In these two statements lies perhaps the vital clue.

It was fortunate that the investigations were initially carried out by the Army and not the Air Ministry. Otherwise the cloak of official secrecy would have descended much earlier. At this stage the investigation was open and above board. The Southern Command Public Relations Officer at Salisbury told me that a small piece of metal had early on been recovered from the hole but that it held no special significance.

In the *Southern Evening Echo* of July 20, the name of Dr. Robert Randall first appeared and it was he who first propounded the "spaceship from Uranus" theory. Subsequently, other newspapers suggested that he was officially helping the

Bomb Disposal Unit to solve the mystery. After Dr. Randall's appearance on television, the *Daily Telegraph* on July 24 printed his theory that a three-logged spaceship from Uranus had landed in the field for repairs. In other papers it was reported that he was an astro-physicist from Woomera, Australia. When I telephoned Dr. Randall, however, he denied having made such claims though he had lived at Woomera. He also denied that he was a physicist, but claimed to be a medical doctor. Further enquiries disclosed that he was, or had been, a process-chaser at Vickers aircraft factory at Weybridge, Surrey. Later, he became rather elusive and for the purposes of this story we must bid him a temporary farewell. Our enquiries, however, continue. The mystery of Dr. Randall remains — the solution may be simple or it may be more pro-



found—but his intervention must not be allowed to confuse the main stream of the narrative.

On July 23, the *Daily Express* reported that it had become known that the village policeman, Police Constable Anthony Peury, stated that he had seen an orange object flash through the sky on July 10 and vanish near the field in which the strange marks were found. He had not reported this fact earlier as he had been on holiday. Meanwhile investigations continued and the matter was given very serious attention as was proved by the fact that Dr. John Lishman, medical officer for health for Mere and Tisbury rural council, had been called in to discover if there was any hazard to health.

It was not very difficult to prophesy what would happen next, particularly when it was reported that two Air Force officials had arrived on the scene. It was obviously no use pretend-

ing that a weather balloon had made a hole in the ground and had penetrated to some six feet. It was bound to be a meteorite and when the object was finally dug up, with Mr. Patrick Moore present, the object was in a way buried all over again. Mr. Moore's verdict: "It is something from outer space and almost certainly a meteorite, though a shrimp-sized one compared with many others on record. However, by crashing down at something like 45 miles per hour it would have turned itself into a very effective explosive, and its blast effect would account for the peculiar 'wheel with spokes' shape of the crater." (See the *Guardian*, July 26.) The Southern Command announced that the half-pound lump of matter was being sent to the British Museum for investigation. It should be remembered that Patrick Moore had already committed himself to the opinion on television that the object was a meteorite and as a fanatical

opponent of the flying saucers he would be determined to seize upon any possibility to debunk them.

The one part of Patrick Moore's statement which was to be proved accurate was the shrimp-like size. By comparison, the crater was a veritable whale. It was impossible that the former could have caused the latter. Neither could it have caused the four radiating slot marks.

Time was running short. Previous and similar experiences had taught me how difficult it is to revive a story that has been killed. (Authority, no doubt, relies upon this as part of its technique in blocking information.) While it is true that Southern Command and Patrick Moore had protected themselves with a "probably," the public would tend to ignore this and accept the meteorite as the final explanation. Action that day, July 26, was imperative. But what action?

Of all unlikely people, Dr. Menzel came to my aid. I had that morning been reading his fascinating book, *The World of Flying Saucers*, which is referred to elsewhere in this issue. I felt certain that this professional sceptic would not overlook meteors as possible sources of misinterpretation. I was not disappointed: he devoted a section of the book to this subject. He added that it was difficult to disabuse the witnesses because meteors very often burn out as soon as they reach our atmosphere. Only infrequently can they be traced when they land in the form of a meteorite. On pages 102 and 103 of his book he refers to the Norton County, Kansas, incident of February 18, 1948, when a fireball (allegedly causing saucer reports) was seen. The meteorite fell in Furnas County and weighed more than a ton and had made a six-foot crater. The impact occurred in a field. I quote from Dr. Menzel who, in turn, is quoting from an article, "Tracing the Norton, Kansas, Meteorite Fall," in *Sky and Telescope*, Vol. vii (1948), p. 294, which refers to the field as: "... so overgrown with weeds that even the large crater made by the record-breaking main mass of fall was finally located only when by chance a caterpillar tractor started to fall into it." Two points immediately struck me. A meteorite weighing more than a ton had made a six-foot crater, yet a "shrimp" weighing half a pound had done much better with eight feet. In the Kansas case, the vegetation had not disappeared.

Armed with these facts, I telephoned Southern Command at Salisbury to confirm the weight of the Charlton object. I began to notice a great reluctance to answer my questions openly and it became obvious that the P.R.O. wanted to wash his hands of the whole affair. I became more and more suspicious. I therefore decided to inform a colleague of mine, the Science Editor of a national newspaper. By a lucky chance he knew the expert at the British Museum to whom the object had been sent for investi-

Patrick
Moore,
F.R.S.,
F.R.S.A.
Expert's
opinion:
"Shrimp-
sized ...
crashing
down at
... 45
miles per
second."



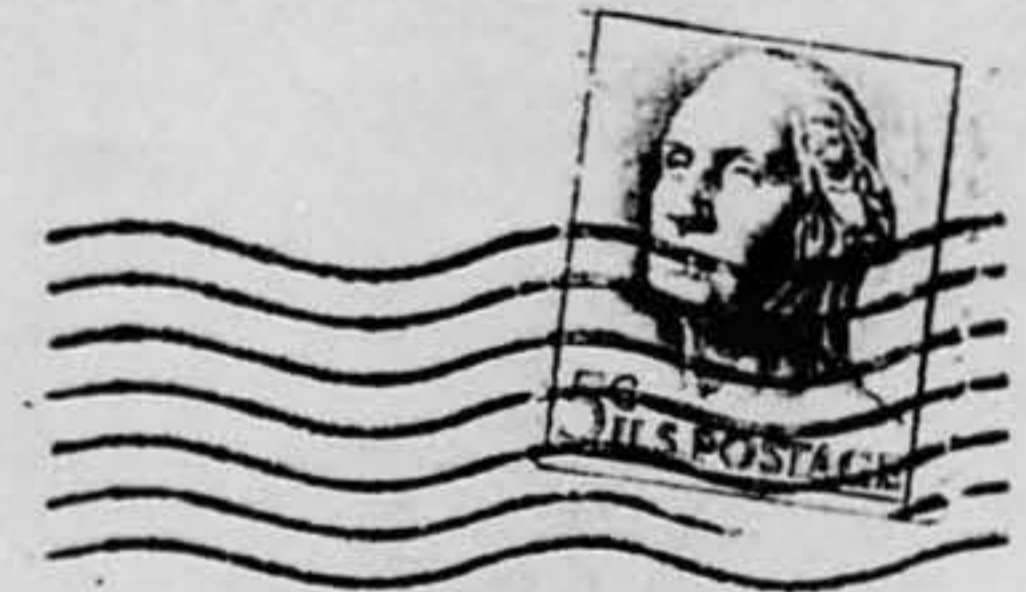
Copyright: Odhams Press Ltd.

gation and he was promptly informed that the object was a piece of common or garden ironstone which could be found buried all over Southern England. On further enquiries, I was told by Southern Command that this was the case. I then asked if they proposed to issue a correction, but the reply indicated that this was not their job, nor would they say who would or could give the facts to the public. To prevent the story being killed I informed the Press Association in London and a number of newspapers individually. It was in this way that, through various media, on July 27 the public learnt that the object found in the Manor Farm field was not a meteorite. For the first time, the sequence of mystery followed by "explanation" and culminating in silence had been broken. The accusation against authority is not in the first place for having misled the public (though why a meteorite should even "probably" be offered in explanation before

it was investigated is suspicious in itself) but, when the real truth was known, in not putting the record straight. In another day's time all attempts to explode the "explanation" would have been frustrated.

It is significant that Dr. F. G. F. Claringbull, Keeper of the Department of Mineralogy at the British Museum, who finally destroyed the meteorite explanation prefers to keep an open mind on the subject and made this significant remark: "There is more in this than meets the eye." (See *Yorkshire Post*, July 27.) Students of the flying saucers will be heartened to know that many scientists of repute are becoming less and less inclined to scoff at the saucers.

There are a number of lessons to be learnt from the Manor Farm mystery. Editors of newspapers, for the most part, are much too easily hoodwinked on the subject of flying saucers. They never get the hang of the



MAIL ROOM JUL 22 1963

TO: *AXP*

☒ FOR ACTION ☐ FOR INFORMATION

ACTION COPY TO

INFORMATION COPY TO

*National Aeronautics & Space Admin
Washington, D. C.*

Crater-truck: they always draw weather balloon or meteorite, never the flying saucer. The time to start probing is after the "explanation" and not only before.

The investigator can learn a great deal as well. Investigation on the spot is always valuable but it should be conducted with caution. Ask questions but give no opinion at an early stage. Remember that someone, somewhere, is planning a way to kill every flying saucer story and to make the UFOlogist look silly. It may not be Heaven that sends "experts" like Patrick Moore and "Dr." Robert Randall to try us. It could be some other agency. To knock down Aunt Sally you must first find someone to erect the poor old lady. The lunatic fringe we cannot control, so let the sun-worshippers and the cultists sacrifice themselves if someone has to go. Gazing into craters is valuable work, but it is the "explanation" that has to be watched above everything.

The importance of the piece of ironstone now becomes apparent. If ordinary ironstone is widely distributed and highly magnetic, then the Bomb Disposal Unit's detector would not be of much use. If violent reactions were obtained from the Charlton object then it must have been magnetised in some way perhaps by proximity to a force field. This proves, in the first place, that the whole affair was not a hoax. Some evidence would surely have been apparent on the surface of the field, but nobody can suggest that the ironstone had been planted: the British Museum suggested that it had been buried in the ground for some time. Borrowing some of Patrick Moore's caution (but armed with sounder information) I would say that in all probability a machine of unknown origin landed in Farmer Blanchard's field some time in July and then took off again. The behaviour of the Army goes a long way to support this theory. The sense of the matter rests with Farmer Blanchard who, when faced with con-

ventional "explanations" replied: "But where have my crops gone?" Where indeed?

A chastened Southern Command commented: "The cause of the phenomena is still unexplained but it is no part of the Army's task to unravel such mysteries." (*Western Daily Press*, Bristol, July 27.) At last authority has admitted that there is a mystery! Perhaps in future it will be even more cautious and tell the public the plain truth without the trimmings. On July 30 I was able to give the public the basic facts on B.B.C. Television.

The facts quoted above were communicated immediately to Major Wall, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, who had put down a question on the subject in the House of Commons. The Government's answer was now highly satisfactory. The crater is a complete mystery. Major Wall is to persevere and is to ask whether further investigation is to be carried out.

One of the still unsolved problems is the exact role played in the mystery by Robert Randall. All UFO investigators should give the matter a top priority.

The reason why Robert Randall and his Uranus theory were given such publicity was because he seemed to have been "adopted" by the Bomb Disposal Unit. Sergeant James Reith of that Unit declared that he knew his name and had met him at Woomera. "You can take his name as an authority on flying saucers." The P.R.O. Southern Command at Salisbury now explains this curious endorsement as being due to the excitement of the moment. It will be noted that it was not just Randall's face that was familiar, it was his qualifications and his place of employment. But for this remark, and others, "Dr." Randall would never have been quoted on television nor, in all seriousness, in the *Daily Telegraph* on July 24. It is interesting to ask, if excitement on what the Army describes as a routine job leads to a misinterpretation of this magnitude, what would happen if

the men of the Bomb Disposal Squad got really worked up. The reply given to me about the whereabouts of the piece of local ironstone may have a double significance: "We have no further interest in it. All we could do with it would be to whitewash it and put it in the Sergeants' Mess."

NOTES

Main references: *Daily Sketch*, July 17 and 22; *Southern Evening Echo*, July 17 and 19; *Daily Express*, July 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23; *Daily Mail*, July 20 and 22; *The Times*, July 19; *Yorkshire Post*, July 19, 24 and 27; *The Guardian*, July 18, 23 and 24; *The Daily Telegraph*, July 23, 24, 26 and 27; *Daily Mirror*, July 26; *Western Daily Press*, July 27.

I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Stickland, Information Officer of the London UFO Research Organisation, for the sketch map reproduced in accompaniment of this article. He asks for details of any sightings in the area from mid-June to mid-July. His address is 22 Roseberry Street, London, S.E.16.

The sequence of events in the mystery of Randallism is in danger of being overlooked. It is as follows:

1. Crater discovered by Farmer Blanchard.
2. Military arrive to investigate.
3. "Dr." Randall appears on scene.
4. Randall endorsed by Bomb Disposal Sergeant Reith.
5. Randall appears on television with space ship theory. *Daily Telegraph* next day (July 24) publishes straightforward interview elaborating this theory.
6. Randall contradicted by meteorite "explanation."
7. Disappearance of Randall.
8. No meteorite after all. Randall, once so confident and now vindicated, remains incommunicado. Why should he be so shy now that he is re-established? Surely human nature being what it is, he would in the normal way turn upon his detractors.

July 1963
Dorset, England

SOURCE: SAUCER ALBUM - VOL 1 - FALL 67

Did Bomb or Saucer Put Hole in a British Potato Patch?

The small townlet of Chariton, England (population 423) was suddenly placed on the map during July, 1963, when a strange 8 foot wide crater appeared in a potato patch on the farm of Mr. Roy Blanchard.

Two members of parliament demanded an investigation. An army bomb disposal unit appeared on the scene on July 24th, stating that they were tackling the crater as a "normal bomb disposal job."

Speculation zipped around the country. Some thought it was a meteor, while others speculated that it might have been the result of a World War Two Bomb, which deteriorated for twenty years before finally going off. Still others, including Blanchard, the owner of the farm, thought it was the imprint of a landed "flying saucer."

Hundreds of curious sightseers began to appear in the area around the farm. Among them was a man claiming to be an Australian Scientist. He claimed that the crater was made by a spaceship from the planet Uranus. However, a check with local scientific circles showed that they had no knowledge of the man.

On July 26th it was announced that the Army unit, which had been digging at the site, claimed to have found a meteor of tennis ball size. Maj. H.P. Quartrough, speaking on behalf of the Army unit, stated "Our interest in the incident is at an end."

Despite the apparent explanation, sightseers continued to peer into the roped-off crater. Why? Several points do not fit the meteor explanation.

First, there was the fact that in a neighboring barley field, a fifty-foot circle of barley had been beaten down, coinciding with the appearance of the crater.

Also coinciding with the advent of the crater was the fact that one of Mr. Blanchard's cows began to shed it's skin, as if it were burned. Could this have been caused by the meteor? Probably not without killing the cow. It was also noted that both barley and potatoes were missing from Mr. Blanchard's field, apparently unaccountably.

What does Blanchard think? "As far as I'm concerned", he said, "something strange landed in those fields. And when it took off again, some of my potatoes and barley went with it."

In the last issue of Saucer Album, we discussed the censorship of information related to unidentified flying objects by the United States Air Force. Could the British Army have a similar policy? Is it possible that the "meteor" was a hoax? Even if this is not true, how do we explain the vanished vegetables, burned livestock, etc. in the context of the meteor theory?

NO CASE INFORMATION ONLY

July 63
Dorset England

SOURCE: SAUCER REVIEW - SEP & OCT 63

Mysterious Holes

Strange happenings in July. A 15-ft. wide crater was found near Flamborough Head, and an unidentified flying object was reported in the same area. Some schoolboys claimed to have sighted a flying saucer over Roundhay Park woods, Leeds. Further holes were found in Dorset and East Lothian. The Dorset one was only about eight feet wide, and a foot deep. But the potatoes and barley growing where it was found have not been crushed—they have simply disappeared, roots and all. A cow in a nearby field began peeling in scales, as if it had been scorched. Yesterday, yet more holes were reported, this time in Westmorland. A huge channel connects them with a river almost a mile away. One of the farmers who discovered them wonders if they have any connection with his recent loss of 40 sheep. Curiouser and curiouser.

Only one of the holes has been thoroughly examined—the Flamborough Head crater, for

example, was said, rather weakly, to have been caused by lightning exploding a pocket of natural gas. Army experts, however, were called to the Dorset hole. They came to some negative conclusions—that it was caused neither by a meteorite, nor a bomb—but could go no further. Questions have been tabled in Parliament.

The Blame the Bomb movement—what will happen now the bomb is banned?—has always taken care of irregular weather, bad health, the high rate of unmarried pregnancy, and so forth. But holes are obviously the prerogative of flying saucerers. To them, there is no mystery. The holes were made by craft from other planets. Their ideas should not be dismissed too lightly. About 70,000 people have claimed to have seen flying saucers. Of course, they could all be wrong.

Fourth leader in the *Yorkshire Post*, August 1.
Reprinted with kind permission of the Editor.

SOURCE: FLYING SAUCER REVIEW - NOV-DEC 63

NOTES ON THE DUFTON FELL CRATER

JOHN BAINBRIDGE

The Charlton crater was reported fully in the September-October issue of the **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW** as it had attracted the widest publicity, but others, including the Westmorland craters, were briefly reported in the World Round Up section. Here is a fuller report by a local investigator of a still unexplained phenomenon.

Location and approach.—Dufton Fell in North Westmorland. Nearest approach by car from the south: Appleby through Brough and then on to Middleton-in-Teesdale, then take the turning to High Force and proceed to London Hotel. Turn left 20 yards before hotel and proceed approximately two miles to some disused mining buildings in the valley.

Description of valley.—A shallow water-logged basin of land at a considerable height above sea-level. The gathering ground for the River Tees. No trees. No other buildings in sight other than the disused mining buildings. The two craters are clearly visible across on the hill-side on the other side of the valley. Distance away from the buildings, possibly one and a half miles.

The valley floor is little less than a treacherous bog, traversed by the River Tees and with numerous deep gullies up to six

feet deep and at places six to eight feet wide. Even the firmest ground squelched underfoot with moisture. The hill-sides even up to the craters, were only a little better.

The craters.—There are two of them, approximately 150 to 200 yards apart, set well up on the hill-side about two-thirds of the way to the top. Both craters are more or less level with each other, with a slight rise of ground between them. The features of each crater are more or less identical. These consist of the "crater" itself or what, for the purpose of this report, I will call the impact areas and from which lead off down to the valley a form of extensive gully. The gullies are very much greater in the area of damage than the actual impact areas which are only about 30 to 40 yards across. The gullies are at least half a mile in extent, probably more. In fact, they extended

out of sight round the fold in the hill. Indeed, the whole phenomenon is consistent with a vast column of water being poured or dropped on to the impact area and then tearing its way down the hill-side causing severe and extensive damage on the way. Just how extensive the damage is can perhaps be visualised when I describe how at least one slab of solid earth the size of a large wardrobe had been bodily swept to one side and a mass of earth, chest high, had been piled on top. The craters themselves, which were about two feet deep and very irregular in shape, were the smallest part of the total damage. There were no magnetic reactions to be observed with my pocket compass. (There would seem to be no apparent connection with the UFO problem, though the mystery of the 40 missing sheep must remain a puzzle if "natural phenomenon" is offered as a solution.—Ed.tor.)

Information Only
Source: Saucer News, Vol 12, #1, March 1965

Charlton, Wiltshire, Engla
13 July 1963

-----While on the subject of hoaxes, we must add a footnote to our cover story for the December 1963 SAUCER NEWS, which was about a mysterious crater discovered in a field at Charlton, Wiltshire, England. In our write-up of the incident, we remarked that the facts seemed to be authentic, except for wild "lunatic fringe" statements made by one Doctor Robert Randall, who was one of the first investigators on the scene. Dr. Randall grabbed headlines in England by claiming, without any supporting evidence whatsoever, that the crater was made by a 600-ton spaceship, which he described in detail from his imagination. Now we learn from a recent English newspaper story that Dr. Randall is still making fantastic claims of various sorts. He has organized a saucer society called Ce-fu-X, and is offering to provide the frequency of a radio link with the planet Uranus for the price of one pound. The trouble is that saucer researchers who have sent in their money have received nothing - giving confirmation to our original impression that the good doctor is a quack....

13 JUL 63

Information Only
Source: Flying Saucers, Aug 64

14 July 1963
Parkstone, Great B.

On the morning of Sunday, 14th July, 1963 Mr. Frank Selwood of Albert Road, Parkstone woke at 3 a.m., and on looking out of his bedroom window he was amazed to see a strange object in the early morning sky. For, hovering

over a gasholder at the back of his house was a huge cigar-shaped object "about as big as four terraced houses."

After trying unsuccessfully to wake his wife, Mr. Selwood returned to the window to find the object still hovering about 300 feet from the ground. In the middle was an intermittent wavy blue-green light. From the object came a flapping sound, like a broken-down dynamo, and a quiet sort of whistling.

It continued to hover for almost three minutes and then suddenly sprang into life. The motor whined louder and the flashing light became continuous along the object's entire length. It then moved off towards the west at a fantastic speed.

Friends and relatives to whom Mr. Selwood spoke about his experience did not believe him, and suggested that he had a bad dream. But he has talked about the incident so much since that they are now sure that he did see something, and that it was no dream or hallucination.

This sighting was made three days before the news of the Charlton Crater was reported in the newspapers.

No Case (Information Only)

17 July 1963 Clinton, Ohio

FSIC 9 August 1963)

CLINTON, OHIO - July 17, 1963.....9:00 PM
An elongated object described as "like a
watermellon in shape." - Direction N.E. -
More information needed.

No Case (Information Only)

FSIC (Aug 1963)

17 July 1963
Mansfield, Ohio

MANSFIELD, OHIO-July 17, 1963-10:10PM-DST
Mr Earl A Seifley, 60, of 376 Harding Rd, was sitting outdoors with several neighbors. They were facing east when a very bright white light, coming from a position about 190° azimuth (S) with an elevation of approx 20°-25°, crossed their field of view. The observer said that the light seemed to be as large as a grapefruit, and that it obscured any body of which it might have been a part.

He estimated that at its closest point, the great light was about three miles away. It flew horizontally and in a straight path, fading from view at an azimuth of 58° (ENE). The object was seen for only 35 seconds. The weather was clear, visibility excellent. No red or green lights, no sound or trail. This sighting was printed in Mansfield News Journal of July 26, 1963.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

17 July 1963 Akron, Ohio

SOURCE: FSIC

S AKRON-July 17, 1963.....11:15 PM
An elongated object, changing from yellow
to white, with change of shape was seen by
at least two observers.....Direction S.E.
Elevation-20°-70° (ascending)..More later

Vallee V. E.

* Check 6021

30 SEP 1963

1 Atch
Ltr [REDACTED]
dtd 18 Jul 63

MOODY'S COMMENTS ON JULY 1-17 1963 SIGHTINGS

CASE

1. See what you can do with this one..... My #informer" indicates that Comets don't usually move more than 15 deg per hour except while close to the sun and then you can't see them.. Two Comets that I know of are visible during this period. The duration and brightness has me puzzled... As BRIGHT as VENUS??? Certainly Dearborn Observatory can answer this
4. Interewting case.. Probably should have done more with this....
8. Another of those flashing strobes.. At least this one was observed for one minute. Maybe a little short on the duration for an a/c, but what else.....

Info Wiltshire Crater Hoaxer...

15. Dr Hynek has copies of the photos...

CASES WITH SIGNIFICANCE...

1. All UNIDENTIFIEDS are worth mentioning.. Though I don't suspect this will be Unidentified for long....
4. Might have been worth investigating....
8. Flashing strobe with short duration.....
15. All photo/ cases are included.....

ASTRONOMY

Scorpion Shines in South

A total eclipse of the sun, visible along a path about 60 miles wide crossing Alaska, Canada and Maine, July 20, is the astronomical event of the month.

By JAMES STOKLEY

➤ WITH THE COMING of July, the evening skies take on their typical summer appearance. The constellation of Scorpius, the scorpion, shines in the south, with the star Antares, distinctly red in color, as the most prominent member.

But the most unusual astronomical event of the month is a total eclipse of the sun, on Saturday, July 20. It will be visible along a path about 60 miles wide, which crosses Alaska, Canada and Maine. The rest of the United States and Canada will see a partial eclipse, with the dark disc of the moon covering only part of the sun's visible surface.

The accompanying maps show the appearance of the evening skies, about 10 p.m. your own kind of standard time (or 11 p.m. daylight saving time) at the first of July, and about an hour earlier in the middle of the month.

The brightest star that is visible is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre, which is high in the east. Below it is the figure of Cygnus, the swan, in which another bright star, Deneb, stands. Both these stars are shown on the map of the northern sky. And to the right of

Cygnus (shown on the southern map) is Altair, in Aquila, the eagle.

The great dipper, most familiar of all stellar figures, and part of Ursa Major, the great bear, hangs in the northwest. At the bottom are Dubhe and Merak, the pointers, which indicate the direction of Polaris, the pole star, over to the right. And the handle of the dipper extends upward, with the stars Alioth, Mizar and Alkaid in a sweeping curve. If you follow this curve over into the southern sky, it brings you to two more bright stars: Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman, and Spica, in Virgo, the virgin. The latter group is low in the southwest.

Mars and Jupiter Visible

Two planets are visible in the evening this month, though neither is very prominent. Mars is visible low in the west in the early evening. It is now quite far away and this, combined with its low altitude, makes it quite faint. Low in the east, in Capricornus, the sea-goat, is Saturn. Later in the night—around midnight—Jupiter rises in the east in the constellation of Pisces

and outshines any other star or planet. Just before sunrise you will see Venus low in the east. It is even brighter than Jupiter but will be harder to see because of the light of dawn and its low altitude.

Total Eclipse Due

The total eclipse of the sun that will occur on July 20 is the first visible in the United States or Canada since June 30, 1954, and the last until March 7, 1970. However, this one covers quite a different part of the country. The one in 1954 started in the Midwest and its path went northeastward over Canada toward Greenland. That of 1970 will cross Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico and Florida.

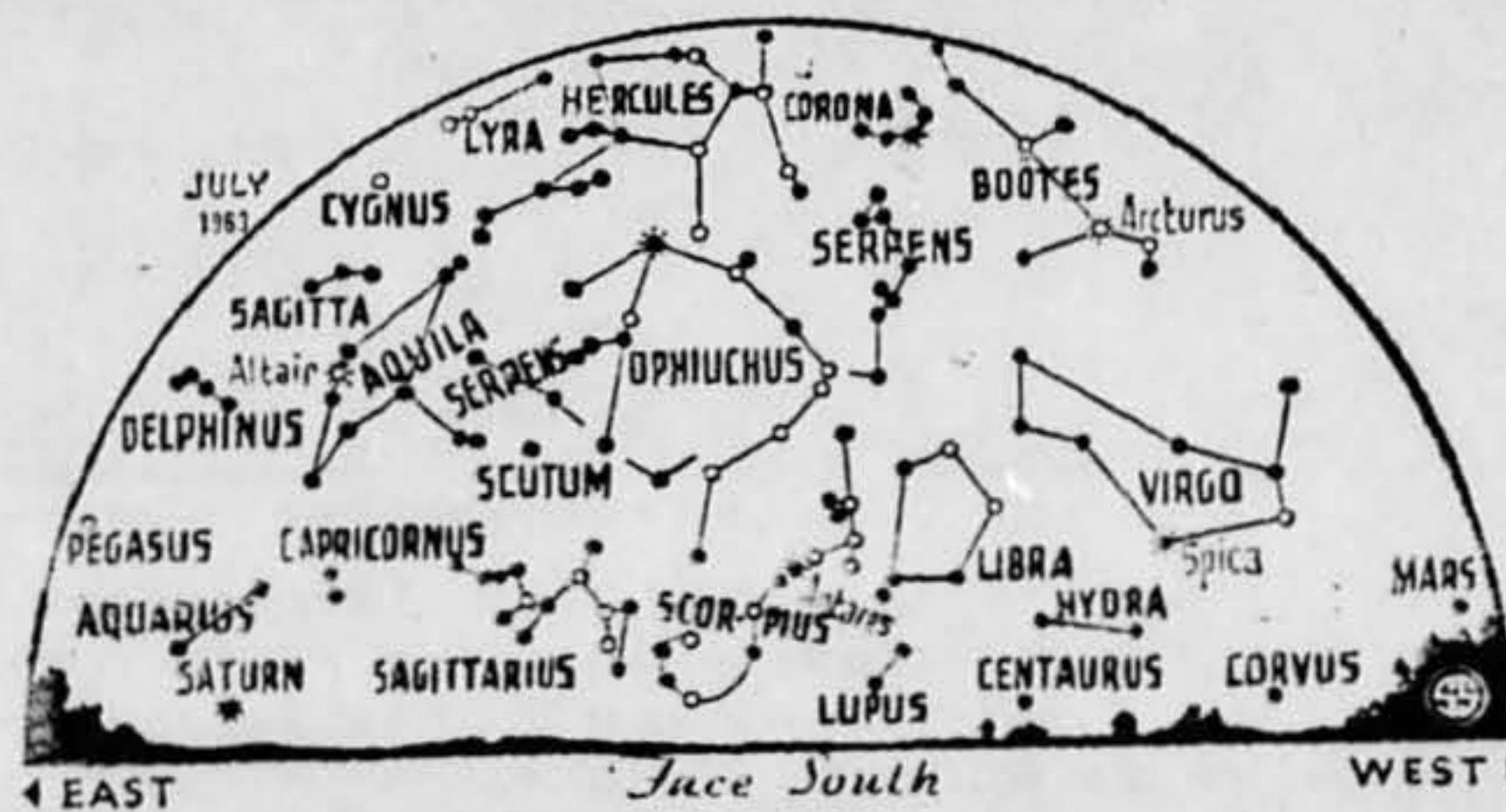
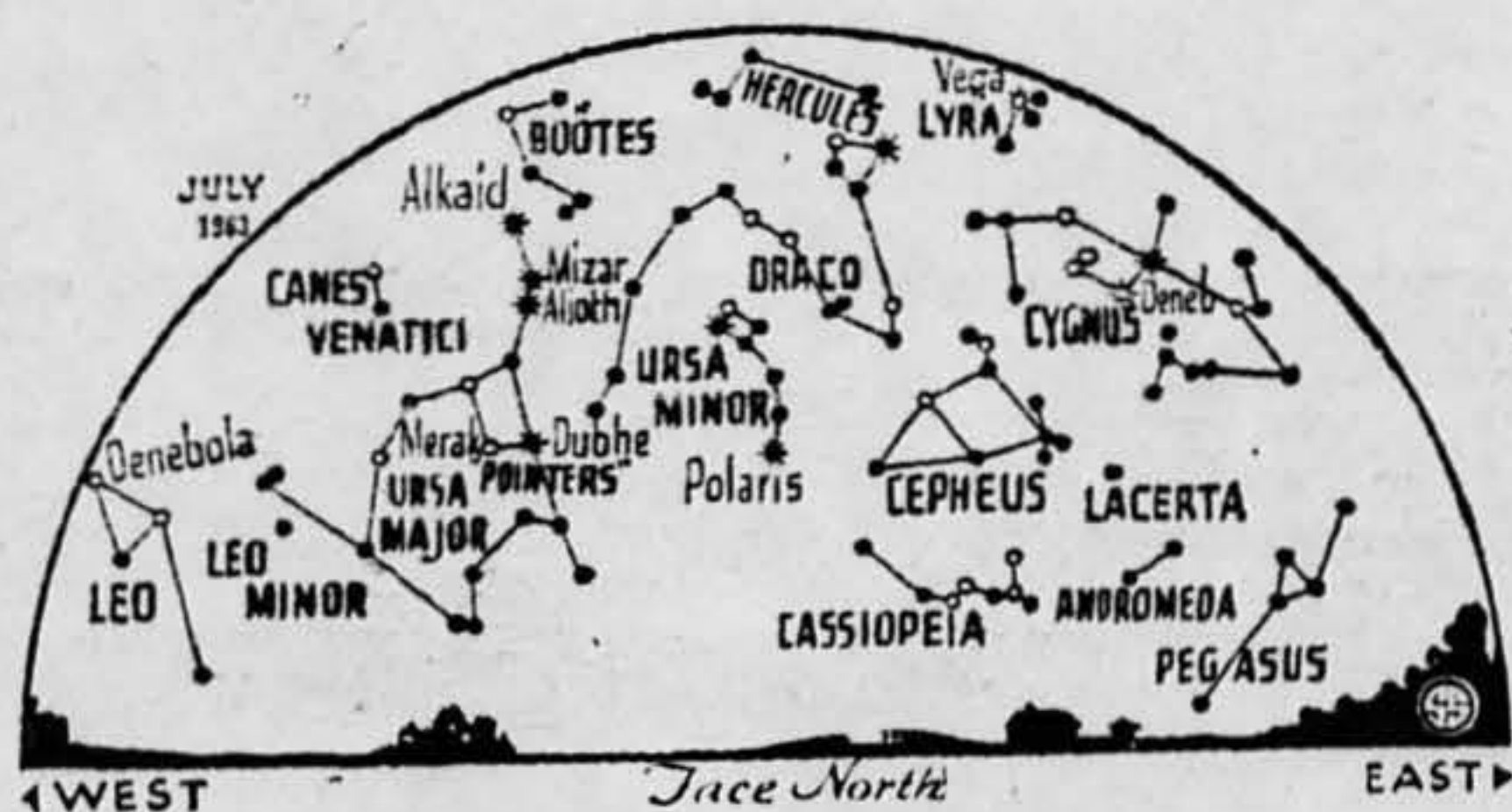
The last eclipse visible in the northeastern part of the country was on Aug. 31, 1932. The path in which that one could be seen as total was similar to that of this year's eclipse. It came down from the Arctic, crossing Hudson Bay, Quebec, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Cape Cod.

An eclipse occurs when one astronomical object moves through the shadow of another. Both earth and moon cast shadows into space—in the direction away from the sun which illuminates them. Once every 29 days the moon goes around the earth, and we see it change in phase from new moon, through first quarter to full moon, then last quarter and new moon again. When new, the moon is approximately between earth and sun, and at the full phase the earth is between the moon and sun. But generally they are not exactly in line, and the shadow of one body passes north or south of the other.

How an Eclipse Occurs

Occasionally, however, full or new moon occurs when the three bodies are in line; then we have an eclipse. On July 6, for example, at the time of full moon, the moon will partially enter the earth's shadow, producing a partial lunar eclipse. As it happens during daylight hours here, we will not see it. From other parts of the world—Europe, Asia and Africa—people will see the shadow of our planet on the face of the moon.

Two weeks later, the moon will have moved halfway around in its circuit of the earth, bringing the new phase. This time the lunar shadow will reach us. Because the sun's 864,000-mile diameter is so much greater than the moon's 2,160 miles, the lunar shadow tapers to a point. At the time of total eclipse the shadow reaches a little farther than the earth's distance of 230,000 miles from the moon. The diameter of the shadow on the earth is 60 miles or so. It first touches our planet on Hokkaido, the northernmost of the Japanese islands. Then it goes northeastward over the Pacific



☼ * ○ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

Alaska. After that its path curves to the southeast, traversing Yukon, the District of Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Maine. It crosses the St. Lawrence River at Three Rivers, about halfway between Montreal and Quebec. In Maine, Bangor and Mount Desert Island are in the path.

Around the moon's shadow, or umbra, there is a much larger partial shadow, which covers all of North America, as well as eastern Siberia. Here the moon will partially eclipse the sun, more of it being hidden the nearer you are to the path of the total eclipse traced out by the umbra. The accompanying map shows the path of totality in eastern Canada and Maine, as well as the maximum partial eclipse in 24 cities. In Mexico City only about 8% of the moon's diameter will be covered, in Los Angeles it will be 26%, in Denver 54%, in Chicago 77%, in New York 89% and in Boston 94%.

Path of Totality

To make the many scientific observations best performed at a total solar eclipse, astronomers and other scientists will travel to various points along the path of totality. They have selected locations that offer the best chance of clear weather, for very often in the past clouds have come in front of the sun at the same time the moon did. Elaborate preparations were thus made in vain.

If you are in the path in Maine, and it is clear, and you are watching the sun with the essential eye protection, such as smoked glass, at about 5:40 p.m., EDT, you will notice a small nick in the edge of the solar disc, as the dark moon starts across it. For about an hour more and more of the sun will be hidden. Then, if you have a good view to the northwest, you may see the umbra approaching, at rocket speed.

By this time only a very narrow crescent of the solar disc is visible, and then the total eclipse arrives. For an instant, the crescent may break up into a series of beads, as the light from the edge of the sun shines through valleys on the edge of the moon. The sun's outermost layer, the corona, flashes into view, around the dark lunar disc. Perhaps some solar prominences, which glow with the red light of hydrogen, will appear at the base of the pearly white corona, which extends in all directions.

Totality lasts only about a minute. As the shadow moves on, the beads reappear, this time on the western edge of the sun. Then comes the crescent, which gradually enlarges. After another hour the sun, low in the west, is shining unobscured.

But even if you are not fortunate enough to be in the path of totality and to see one of the most magnificent sights that nature has to offer, it will be interesting to watch the partial eclipse, on the afternoon of Saturday, July 20.

Be sure to have adequate protection for the eyes, such as several overexposed photographic negatives or the traditional densely smoked glass. Sunglasses, and even welder's goggles, do NOT give adequate protection to the eyes' delicate interior membranes.

(Continued on p. 398)

Science News Letter, 83:393 June 22, 1963

Public Health

Tap Water Small Fraction of Child's Fluid Intake

THE AVERAGE U.S. child drinks less than a pint of water a day. Studies of 797 children from different geographic areas of the U.S. show tap water counts for less than half of all fluids consumed by infants, and less than one-fourth the intake for those 12 and older. The average tap water intake stays the

Psychiatric Association in St. Louis, Mo.

The "drunk drivers" were at the bottom of the social and economic ladder. Whether this means that upper and middle class persons are less addicted to alcohol, more careful when driving under the influence of liquor, or treated less severely by the police when caught is a matter of speculation, the University of Michigan Medical School psychologists said.

Drs. Melvin L. Selzer, Charles E. Payne, Jean D. Gifford and William L. Kelly, who did the study, suggested that alcoholic drivers who are convicted of traffic accidents should be required to "seek treatment" before they are released.

Scorpion Shines in South

(Continued from p. 395)

Celestial Time Table for July

JULY EDT

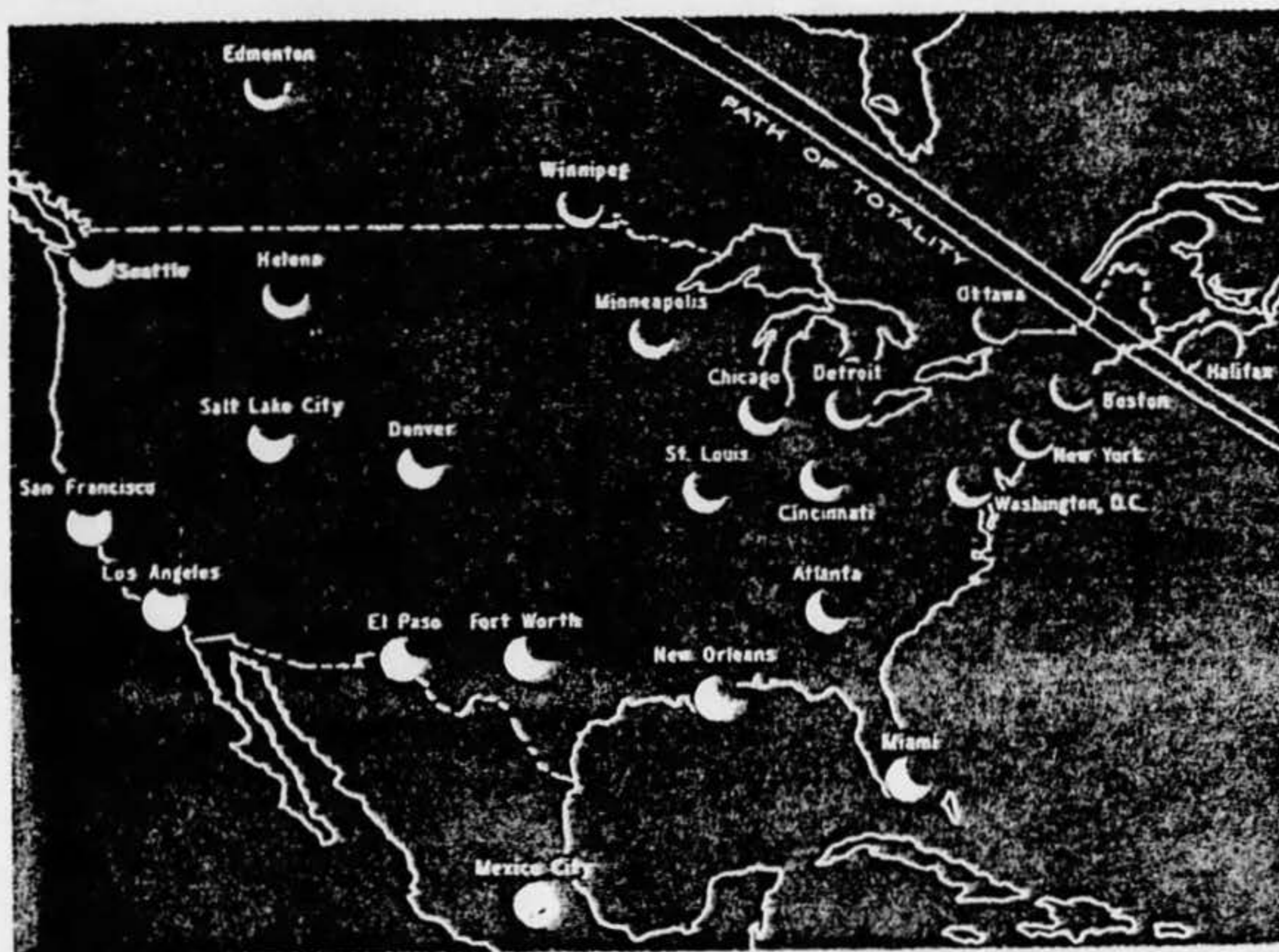
1	2:00 am	Moon farthest, distance 251,500 miles
4		Earth farthest from sun (for year), distance 94,450,000 miles
6	5:56 pm	Full moon (partial lunar eclipse, not visible in U.S.)
9	3:00 pm	Moon passes Saturn
13	3:00 pm	Moon passes Jupiter
	6:00 pm	Mercury behind sun
	9:58 pm	Moon in last quarter
16	2:00 pm	Moon nearest, distance 228,600 miles
20	5:43 pm	New moon, total eclipse of sun
25	6:00 am	Moon passes Mars
28	9:13 am	Moon in first quarter
	8:00 pm	Moon farthest, distance 251,200 miles

Subtract one hour for CDT, two hours for MDT, and three hours for PDT.

Science News Letter, 83:394 June 22, 1963

Massive doses of the corticosteroid, prednisone, is credited with repeated clearing up of the disease in the patient, who at one time was sent to a nursing home expected to die.

The dosage of 1,000 milligrams per day



U.S. Naval Observatory—Sky and Telescope

ECLIPSE MAP—This chart shows, for 24 cities in North America, how the sun's visible surface will appear at the time of maximum partial eclipse on July 20. In each case, the crescent is oriented as if the local horizon were parallel to the bottom of the chart.

Science News Letter, 83:395 June 22, 1963

Science News Letter, 83:393 June 22, 1963

18 - 31 JULY 1963 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
18	Three Lakes, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
18	Lompoc, California	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
18	Key West, Florida	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
18	McLean, Virginia	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
18	40 mi NE of Las Vegas, Virginia	Military	Other (MISSILE)
19	Cooperstown, New York	[REDACTED]	1. AIRCRAFT
			2. INSUFFICIENT DATA
20	35.20N 174.09W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
20	Fairborn, Ohio	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
21	15.34N 115.08W (Pacific)	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
22	Arlington, Virginia	[REDACTED]	Astro (JUPITER)
22	Englewood, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (ANTARES)
23	Houston, Texas	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
23	Stoneham, Mass.	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
24	Key West, Florida	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
25	Cincinnati, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (JUPITER)
25	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (JUPITER)
26	Hollywood, California	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
26	Yakutat, Alaska	FAA Personnel	Astro (METEOR)
27	Morehead, Kentucky	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
29	Craig, Colorado	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
29	Potomac, Maryland	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
30	Philippines	Multiple	Other (MISSILE)
31	Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
31-6 Aug	Scarsdale, New York	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Jul	Universe	Science News Ltr	
18	Junction City, Kansas	[REDACTED] (Form 164)	
20	Charlton Dorset, England	News Clipping	
22	Cheltenham, England	" "	
24	British Isles, Great Britain	" "	
24	Leeds, England	" "	
24	New York, New York	[REDACTED] (Green 164)	
25	Stratford-on-Avon, Great Britain	News Clipping	
25	Blackford, England	" "	
25	Lanarkshire, Scotland	" "	
25	Trenton, Michigan	[REDACTED] (Green 164)	
26 Jul-1 Aug	Wolverhampton, England	News Clipping	
27	Bernardo de Irigoyen, Argentina	" "	
27	Cumberland, England	" "	
28	Bristol, England	" "	

18 - 31 JULY 1963 SIGHTINGS

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
29 Jul	Plummerville, Arkansas	News Clipping	
29	Chelmsford, England	" "	
29	Quincy, Mass.	" "	
29	Caracas, Venezuela	" "	
30	England	" "	
30	Nottingham, England	" "	
30	Somerset, England	" "	
31	Medway, England	" "	
31	SE England	" "	
31	Southend, England	" "	
31	Scotland	" "	

COPY

W [REDACTED], Jr.

Spencer, West Virginia

July 18, 1963

National Space & Aeronautics Adm
Washington, D.C.
Gentlemen_____

About 10:40 PM on July 17 we observed a space vehicle
almost directly overhead and traveling about Northeast
(or perhaps ENE).

As such an observation was not announced via news media,
we are, of course, curious. Could you identify this space
vehicle for us?

Respectfully,
(Signed) [REDACTED]

COPY / HCH

[REDACTED]

October 3, 1963

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

In response to your letter requesting identification of a space vehicle which you observed on the night of July 17th, we have investigated and found that what you probably saw was either 1963 B THETA I or a high flying aircraft. The sighting was not ECHO I.

Sincerely,

MASTON M. JACKS
Major, USAF
Public Information Division
Office of Information

Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Spencer, West Virginia

TALLAHASSEE, FLA. EST
 AT 08.11 PM JULY.15 SOUTH OF CITY, 25 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 08.31 PM JULY.17 SOUTH OF CITY, 10 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 08.30 PM JULY.19 SOUTH OF CITY, 00 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.25 PM JULY.20 SOUTH OF CITY, 15 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

TAMPA, FLA. EST
 AT 08.12 PM JULY.15 SOUTH OF CITY, 26 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 08.12 PM JULY.17 SOUTH OF CITY, 11 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 08.31 PM JULY.19 SOUTH OF CITY, 01 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.26 PM JULY.20 SOUTH OF CITY, 15 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

TYLER, TEXAS CST
 AT 08.10 PM JULY.16 SOUTH OF CITY, 09 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.25 PM JULY.17 SOUTH OF CITY, 27 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.25 PM JULY.19 SOUTH OF CITY, 12 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.24 PM JULY. 1 SOUTH OF CITY, 02 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

WACO, TEXAS CST
 AT 08.29 PM JULY.16 SOUTH OF CITY, 12 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 08.29 PM JULY.18 SOUTH OF CITY, 02 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.24 PM JULY.19 SOUTH OF CITY, 17 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.23 PM JULY. 1 SOUTH OF CITY, 05 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

WICHITMAN, TEXAS CST
 AT 08.29 PM JULY.16 SOUTH OF CITY, 09 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.25 PM JULY.17 SOUTH OF CITY, 27 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.24 PM JULY.19 SOUTH OF CITY, 12 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.23 PM JULY. 1 SOUTH OF CITY, 02 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

WILMINGTON, MD. EST
 AT 08.15 PM JULY.15 SOUTH OF CITY, 01 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.30 PM JULY.16 SOUTH OF CITY, 14 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.29 PM JULY.18 SOUTH OF CITY, 03 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

WILMINGTON, N.Y. EST
 AT 08.32 PM JULY.15 SOUTH OF CITY, 08 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.27 PM JULY.18 SOUTH OF CITY, 11 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.26 PM JULY. 1 SOUTH OF CITY, 01 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

WILMINGTON, N.Y. EST
 AT 07.31 PM JULY.16 SOUTH OF CITY, 12 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
 AT 07.30 PM JULY.18 SOUTH OF CITY, 01 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

WILMINGTON, OH EST
 AT 08.27 PM JULY.15 SOUTH OF CITY, 11 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

This came from a book

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR

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U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

Friday ² *July* *1963*
Day Month Year

2. Time of day:

6:00

Hours

Minutes

(Circle One):

A.M.

or

P.M.

3. Time Zone:

(Circle One):

- a. Eastern*
- b. Central
- c. Mountain
- d. Pacific
- e. Other

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

Nearest Postal Address

City or Town

State or County

I was in my house

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration)

Hours

Minutes

Seconds

- a. Certain
- b. Fairly certain

- c. Not very sure*
- d. Just a guess

5.1 How was time in sight determined?

5.2 Was object in sight continuously?

Yes

☒

No

only when I saw it.

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY

- a. Bright
- b. Cloudy

NIGHT

- a. Bright
- b. Cloudy

I wasn't paying attention

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One):

- a. In front of you
- b. In back of you
- c. To your right

- d. To your left
- e. Overhead
- f. Don't remember